

GERMAN OFFICER  
IS ARRESTED ON  
A PLOT CHARGECaptain Alfred Fritzen Taken at  
Los Angeles for Implication in  
Welland Canal Conspiracy—  
Other Acts Alleged

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Alleged to be connected with plots to destroy the Welland Canal and guilty of other unneutral acts in America, Capt. Alfred Fritzen, a German officer, was arrested early today by agents of the Department of Justice in Alhambra, near here. According to Special Agent Blanford of the Department of Justice, the specific charge against Fritzen is implication in the Welland Canal plot.

His recent activity in Mexico and actions elsewhere in the country are also under investigation on suspicion that he may have knowledge of plots to destroy property in New York and elsewhere.

The arrest follows investigations conducted by the Department of Justice. Revelations of activities in Southern California and Northern Mexico are said to have caused the issuance of orders by A. B. Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, for the arrest of a connection between Fritzen and German Consul Bopp, recently convicted in San Francisco, and Captains Boyed and Von Papen, is said to have been established.

At the city jail, where he was lodged after his arrest, Fritzen said that the Federal officers had made a great mistake. He stated that he has been in the United States three years. He admitted visiting Cuba recently, but insisting it was merely as a tourist. Fritzen, who is said to be a naval officer, was arrested at the home of Frank S. Hart, a music dealer, for whom he worked as a farmer some time ago.

Fritzen had arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco for a visit with Hart, and he was arrested while asleep. He submitted calmly and is held on charge of suspicion of a felony pending further advice from Washington. As Mr. Piper, Fritzen is said to have resided in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Northern Mexico during the past six months. He admits being in those places. A search for Fritzen's trunk (Continued on page six, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

With the British forces on the Tigris only eight miles from Bagdad, and the Russian forces moving rapidly on the city from the direction of Hamadan, important and far-reaching developments are to be expected in the mid-eastern campaign in the near future. In addition to the critical situation which obtains on the Tigris, the Turks are faced with an even more serious situation in Palestine. Here, the British forces, pushing up from the Egyptian frontier, having accomplished the well nigh impossible by carrying a considerable force with all equipment across the desert, are reported as being only 30 miles from Jerusalem. News in regard to this last operation is of the scantiest description, but there can be little question that every effort will be made to take Jerusalem at the earliest possible moment, as the moral effect upon the Turks of such an achievement could hardly be exaggerated.

On the western front, in the Somme theater, the British have made some minor gains, but operations are being considerably impeded in this region by bad weather.

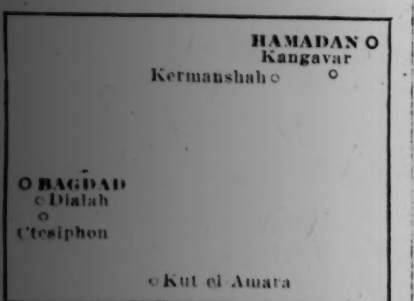


Diagram indicates scene of activities on the Tigris and Persian front.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, via wireless to Sayville)—The War Office issued the following official statement today:

"Between the Taurus and Uz valleys, our troops stormed the height of the ridge of Magyars and the neighboring strongly entrenched positions of the Russians. Four officers, 600 of ranks and several machine guns and mine throwers were captured."

The statement said the situation on the Macedonian front and on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen was unchanged.

Western front: "Again artillery activity increased on a broad front, but only in the Champagne was it confined to artillery actions. Whenever fire on other parts of the front was intensified it was for preparation of (Continued on page nine, column three)

WHAT GERMAN  
SEE IN AMERICAN  
"CHANGE OF FRONT"Berlin Paper Criticizes Attitude  
of President Wilson—Time  
for Argument Passed

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, via wireless to Sayville)—The Berliner Tageblatt today in an editorial criticized President Wilson's abrupt change of front from his peace speech of December to his present attitude, particularly as revealed in his inaugural address.

"None of the state leaders of belligerent countries or of neutrals have spoken as often as President Wilson. Although America is the least affected by the war, it is a gleeful beneficiary at the death of European civilization. Wilson's intention to change the idea of neutrality is evident from each successive speech in spite of the tradition of America's reserve from having a hand in the developments of the war.

"This is proved in the last speech of the man who has deserted Monroe's position, by his statement that 'America may possibly be forced to take an active part in the fight.'"

"It is difficult to answer the question of what Wilson wants with 'war' because Wilson's chief opponent, and one of the persons supposed to be best informed, says America 'is in danger of being dragged into the war without reasons.'"

Continuing, the Berliner Tageblatt asserted that "the time has passed for argument." "It is necessary," the editorial added, "to state Wilson's tendencies in enduring from one party what he intends to avenge against another, as a 'minimum right and principle of freedom.' But it is absolutely necessary to point out the contradiction in Wilson's words which may possibly cause a misleading opinion by the whole world and that is in pointing out the necessity for arming against Germany, he turns abruptly from his peace program of December, as if it were necessary to defend his program against its sole enemy, Germany."

"We raise the strongest protest that Wilson must remember 'is peace program found more sympathy in Germany than in the Entente countries.' 'Today, Wilson may succeed in carrying a great people with him and in making them believe the ideals and happiness of all people is threatened by Germany, but he who does this ought not to put the principle 'fair dealing' at the head of his demands.'"

"Under the heading of 'Fair Dealing,' the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an editorial on President Wilson's inaugural address. The article is mainly a repetition of assertions of Germany's right to existence. Toward the end there is a reference to the Mexico-Japan plot.

The newspaper says it was a natural forethought for Germany to look around in search of new allies against a possible enemy. An alliance with Mexico had been planned only in case the American Government declared war against Germany.

"Ever today," says the newspaper, "we still wish to avoid war with the United States. If America shares this wish, then Mexico's knowledge of our offer shall be limited to what President Wilson's Government itself has published about it. Which way the dice shall be cast depends upon the President. He alone before history has to bear the responsibility of his own country, which up until now still enjoys the blessings of peace and which ought to thank heaven as much as possible for this, now that we are involved in the horrors of a sanguinary war without any cogent necessity."

SHIPYARD CAPACITY  
SHOWN BY SURVEYSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Recent industrial surveys of the Pacific Coast with a view to determining particularly available facilities for the manufacture of ships, reveals the fact that there are four shipyards on the coast capable of building any kind of a ship including the largest battleships. One of these is at San Francisco, one in Oakland, one in Seattle, and one, recently equipped, at Tacoma. There are nine other yards on the coast that have considerable capacity, four of which are at Seattle, three in Portland, one in Long Beach, Cal., and one in Oakland. All together these yards have an estimated tonnage capacity of 700,000 tons yearly.

## AMEMBASSADOR PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cablegram to the State Department announces the passing away of George W. Guthrie, United States Ambassador to Japan, at Tokio. Post Wheeler, the first secretary of the embassy, has taken over the Government's affairs in Japan pending the appointment of a new ambassador.

## STEEL HEARINGS BEGUN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the Government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation were begun today by the United States Supreme Court. An array of counsel for both sides appeared. The hearings are expected to last several days.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Miss Jeannette Rankin, elected to Congress from Montana  
NATIONALISTS  
ISSUE NEW PLEA  
FOR HOME RULEStatement Appeals to Irish People  
in Dominions and United  
States to Exert Pressure on  
British GovernmentSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Party was held at the House of Commons yesterday. John Redmond presiding. It was decided to issue a statement and to send copies to the President of the United States and the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Australian states and Canadian provinces. The statement begins by declaring that the Prime Minister in Wednesday's debate took up a position which, if adhered to, would involve the denial of self-government to Ireland forever. In it, he laid it down that a small minority in northeast Ulster should have a veto so long as they chose to exercise it on self-government for a United Ireland. This position is one to which the representatives of Ireland can never assent.

In the succeeding paragraphs the statement contests Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that he had never changed his position on the question of the so-called coercion of Ulster. It continues by declaring his speech will undoubtedly intensify distrust on the pledges of British ministers now so widely spread in Ireland and have a most serious effect in strengthening the power of the revolutionary movement in that country.

The constitutional movement can yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland and in an especial degree by the aid of the millions of the Irish race in the great dominions of the Crown and in the United States of America.

To these Nationalists they appeal most strongly to come to the aid of those who have rescued Ireland from being made the cat's-paw and tool of Germany and who have been struggling against terrible odds to keep an open road to Irish liberty through peaceful and constitutional means.

While the attitude of the Government is adhered to the Irish representatives, though remaining firmly convinced of the justice of the cause of the Allies and determined to do everything to bring it to a speedy and successful issue, feel bound to oppose the Government by every means in their power.

The statement concludes by an appeal to "men of Irish blood in the Dominions and the United States" to bring all pressure on the British Government to act towards Ireland in accordance "with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe," and especially to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying toward Ireland "the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the American Senate."

## COUNT ZEPPELIN PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin telegram states that Count Zeppelin passed away at Charlottenburg, Berlin, yesterday.

RESOLUTION  
URGES CALL OF  
EXTRA SESSIONConnecticut Senator Introduces  
Measure Asking President to  
Convene Congress—Senate  
Adjourns Until MondaySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate met today Senator McLean, Republican, of Connecticut, offered a resolution asking the President to call an extra session of Congress not later than March 26. This action follows the adoption of a cloture rule by the Senate last night which is believed to have cleared the way, in the opinion of the President, for calling an extra session. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

Senator Lewis of Illinois had prepared to deliver an address today in support of his resolution affirming that the President is vested, without further acts of Congress, with full authority to arm the United States merchant marine for defense against the German submarines. The Senate was in session only seven minutes, so the Lewis resolution will be called Monday. In the interim the Senate leaders will work on new committee assignments. The McLean resolution follows:

"Whereas, important measures, vital to the honor and safety of the Nation, demand the immediate attention of the Congress, therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should be convened in extraordinary session at a date not later than the 26th day of the present month of March."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and will be called up for discussion at an early date.

Cloture Rule Adopted  
Move to End Filibusters Wins in  
Senate, 76 to 3Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With only three dissenting votes, the Senate last night adopted the conservative cloture rule previously agreed upon by the Republican and Democratic caucuses, subsequent to the intimation by the President that he would not call an extra session of the whole Sixty-fifth Congress until the Senate rules were altered to prevent the recurrence of the reprehensible filibuster which defeated the armed-ship bill.

For more than a century the Senate rules have permitted unlimited debate, but by a vote of 76 to 3, a mild form of cloture was adopted yesterday, giving two-thirds of the members present and voting the power to end an obstructive debate, by means of which a few obstreperous members have heretofore been able by parliamentary intrigue to defeat the will of a majority on certain occasions.

The three dissenting votes were cast by Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota and Sherman of Illinois. The first two are included in the "little group of wilful men" who defeated the Armed Ship Bill.

The six hours of debate which followed the introduction of the cloture amendment yesterday noon by Majority Leader Martin revealed that the sentiment in favor of the new rule was nearly unanimous because of the extreme liberality of the amendment.

The Republican minority joined readily with the Democratic majority in backing the rule, reasoning it to be "harmless" and of no effect except at the end of a session or when there was necessity of enacting a piece of legislation on or before a definite date.

The speedy passage of the rule came as a surprise to many senators and credit for its quick adoption is given to Majority Leader Martin, who declared he would hold the Senate in (Continued on page nine, column five)

YARROWDALE MEN'S  
RELEASE PROMISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A State Department message from the American Ambassador in Spain today verified the German Government's previously reported intention to end the quarantine of the American Yarrowdale prisoners March 7 and release them. It did not, however, show that the release had actually been accomplished.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin is said to have stated that he verified the existence of ground for the report of a communicable disease among foreign prisoners, as claimed by Berlin in justification of the detention and approved the quarantine. The only complaint of the men was at the food.

MEXICANS TO  
VOTE DIRECTLY  
FOR PRESIDENTFirst Chief Carranza Is Sole Candidate for the Highest Office  
in the Land in the Election  
to Be Held Next WeekSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mexico's first President and Congress under the new Constitution will be voted for next Sunday, March 11. This will be the first time Mexican voters have cast their ballots directly for President. The Congress chosen will convene on April 15 to pass upon the credentials of its members, sitting as an electoral college. On May 1 the legislative session begins.

No candidate opposes First Chief Carranza for the presidency which he will occupy for a four-year term, the reduction from six to four years having been made in the new Constitution at the solicitation of General Carranza himself. He has further shortened his term of office by having the Constitution under which he will conduct the Government contain the provision that no President of the United States of Mexico may be reelected. In addition to this, the old date for the beginning of the presidential term—Dec. 1—has been retained and General Carranza's four-year term will be considered as having begun on that date although he will be inducted May 1. His term will end, therefore, Nov. 30, 1920.

Contests for the seats in Congress are general, although there are no clearly defined parties, nor any clear beginnings of them. Numerous political clubs support one and another candidate, the issues being rather as to the method by which it is advisable to carry out the reforms prescribed in the Constitution or as to where legislative emphasis should be placed in taking up the multitude of things calling for attention, than as to the policies to be supported, for all candidates stand upon the same platform—the new Constitution.

The House of Deputies will probably consist of about 225 members. The unit of representation is 60,000 population and the Republic has a population of about 14,000,000. No elections will be held in the states of Chihuahua, where Villa has operated and where bandit and revolutionary activities continue, and in Morelos, where Zapata has been more or less in control. Absence from these states of the two senators to which the Constitution entitles each will make the membership of that chamber 52, including the two from the Federal District in which Mexico City, the capital, is situated. A message to Congress by President Carranza will be received by that body at its opening session. An election of governors of the states is expected to be called in two or three months.

## Carranza's Election Assured

GUADALAJARA, Mexico—General Carranza has made plans for a trip through the surrounding country, which will probably continue until after the national elections next Sunday. Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, who is at Chapala, a lake resort, probably will join General Carranza's train there. It is expected that a heavy vote will be cast throughout the entire country Sunday and officials expect that Carranza's election as President will be almost unanimous.

PROHIBITION BILLS TO  
'NEXT GENERAL COURT'

It was voted by the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today to report "next General Court" on the two bills pending before it for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Massachusetts. This action was taken largely in view of the approaching Constitutional Convention when the prohibition question is expected to be threshed out at length.

It was voted to report "leave to withdraw" on the bill providing that a person or firm shall not hold more than one liquor license and also the bill to increase the authorized number of liquor licenses in Boston from 1000 to about 1400.

## WHEAT DESTROYED IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—A loss estimated at \$1,000,000 was caused when more than 500,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat, were destroyed by fire in the Detroit Terminal Elevator today.

FILIBUSTER IS  
NOW TRACED TO  
PROPAGANDISTSThose Responsible for Armed  
Ship Bill's Defeat Represent  
Large German Constituencies  
Active Against ItSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a great wave of indignation rising in all sections of the United States in condemnation of the recent Senate filibuster, by which a handful of "wilful men" defeated the President's Armed Ship Bill, members of the Senate are pointing to the incident as affirmative proof that the vast majority in Congress, and throughout the Nation, have sturdily refused to be swayed by the secret activities of pro-Germanism in the country's midst.

It is established beyond controversy, in the thought of some senators, that the filibuster was unquestionably a manifestation of the German influence, working through unguarded channels. For three months the mails and wires to the Capitol have been congested with a flow of letters and telegrams which the wary and alert immediately traced to the propaganda.

This activity reached the office of every senator and representative, chiefly in the form of a peace plea, clothed in the counterfeited garments of "Americanism." Most vigorous pressure was brought to bear, this bureau learns, upon members representing states having large German populations. Yet only a few yielded to its influence. It is observed.

One Senator tells this bureau that during the final days of the recent Congress fully 98 per cent of the mail received in his office was readily traceable to the pro-German movement. This Senator represents a large German constituency, but he said that upon reflection and analysis he established, to his own conviction, that it was not the will of the people that was thus demanding his attention. It was, he said, the propaganda.

"The trouble with the handful of men upon whom the burden of defeating the Armed Ship Bill has been placed," said the Senator, "is that they did not thoroughly analyze the situation, to learn what was behind the flood of mail that poured into their offices. They were moved by the pacifist element in the Nation. But the pacifists who were most active against the armed neutrality proposition were those who were pacifists because they were Germans, or German sympathizers."

There is found to be a deep consciousness at the Capitol concerning the subtle influence that today, more than ever, is being brought to bear upon weak spots in the National structure. Even though the Senate is the only branch of Congress now sitting, the peace-at-any-price representatives are still seen in the corridors of the Capitol, urging their claims upon those who will listen.

It is fully realized that the German propaganda, with its plotting and bursts of violence and destruction, is hard at work, notwithstanding that the official German representatives in the United States have been sent back to Europe by the diplomatic break with the German Imperial Government.

The foundation, it is observed, has been well laid, and it remains for the country, Government and people, to thwart attempts to imperil the national existence.

## The President's Powers

Senate Resolution Seeks to Define  
Them as to CommerceSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Lewis of Illinois, it is declared the President has full authority, derived from the power vested in him, as head civil officer of the United States, to use any means for the protection of overseas commerce that he has the right to employ for protection of commerce between the states. The sense of the Senate on this view is to be asked. The Lewis resolution reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the United States Senate, that it is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States has, by virtue of the power of his office under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the right to protect commerce destined from the United States to foreign nations, to the same extent that he has to protect interstate commerce between the states and the navigable waters of the United States.

"Be it resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that this power is not derived, nor necessarily related to, any of the provisions of the Constitution or laws that have to do with declaring war, but is derived from the power vested in the President as head civil officer of the United States Government to execute those provisions of the Constitution and the laws which relate to the fostering of commerce between the United States and foreign nations.

"Be it resolved, that to secure proper protection of commerce between nations, the President of the United States has the power to protect commerce destined to foreign (Continued on page six, column five)

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## NEW CHINESE LOAN FAVORED BY JAPANESE

Chicago Bank Which Made Initial Advance of \$5,000,000 Now Prepares to Extend Long-Term Credit of \$25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The new \$25,000,000 loan to China, which the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of this city contemplates, will meet with opposition neither in Japan nor among any of the countries engaged in the five-power loan. So think officials of the bank which made the initial loan of \$5,000,000 to the Chinese Republic last fall. Arthur Reynolds, vice-president of the trust company, told The Christian Science Monitor Thursday that in his judgment Japan would rather welcome the loan, for the great development of industry certain to follow in China would have large benefits for Japan as well as the entire East. Mr. Reynolds replied, in answer to a query, that the State Department knew of the loan.

Two representatives of the bank, John J. Abbott, the other vice-president, who has been active in the Chinese financing, and Henry R. Platt, of general counsel for the bank, will leave Chicago Saturday for China, by way of Vancouver. It is a personal investigation of the situation in China, to add to their bank's already comprehensive information. If they find everything all right, the Continental and Commercial will make the loan as soon as it can, said Mr. Reynolds, possibly within three, four, or five months. He declared he had every confidence in the stability of the Chinese Government, and that everything looked very favorable for the loan.

The money advanced by the Chicago bank would be used solely for industrial purposes, continued Mr. Reynolds. "All that China needs is money," he said. "It has a great people, and great resources. It is just now beginning to make a start industrially. If it gets the money it needs, I look for a tremendous industrial awakening in China within a comparatively short time, such as will startle the world. This loan may be just the beginning of a much larger financing. We know that China needs money, and is certain to get it somewhere. We know, also, that China would rather make its loans in the United States than anywhere else. If everything goes well, there is the possibility that our bank may do larger things along this line."

Mr. Reynolds added that so far as he knew these loans to China were the first that an American bank had ever made individually and alone to any foreign Government.

The cooperation of the Chicago bank with the Chinese Government should work to the advantage of the American Middle West, continued the banker. "The business of the Central West has been a long time in building, and now is on a substantial basis," he said. "Trade follows a loan, and it is certain that this loan is made that the Middle West will do a large business with China."

The consideration of the new loan is undertaken at the request of the Chinese Government. When the first \$5,000,000 loan was closed the Chicago bank was given an option on an additional \$25,000,000 loan. The Chinese Minister at Washington, Mr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, a short time ago asked the bank to exercise its option. The new loan will be for a longer period than the former one, which was for three years, at 6 per cent.

## MISS RANKIN WILL WORK FOR THE CHILDREN

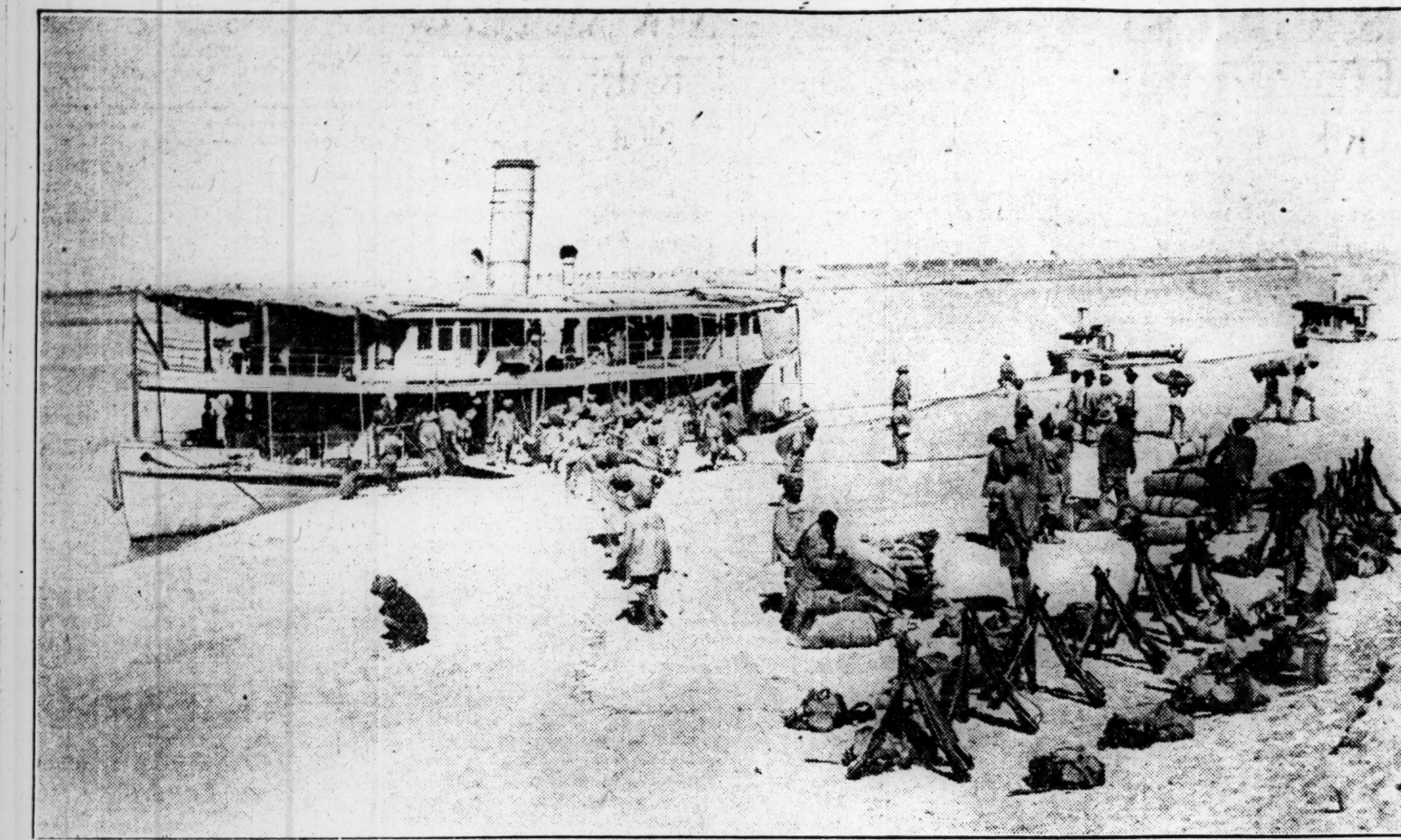
(Continued from page one)

of changing the Senate rules in accordance with President Wilson's statement. She had followed the Senate situation closely, but she did not desire to express her convictions on the subject now.

The Federal amendment is one of the few things about which the first woman Congressman will talk. She has received scores of reporters since coming to New York City a week or so ago, and addressed several large audiences. At all times she has been consistently reticent in expressions of opinion as to what the new Congress may or may not do. She has not left any doubt in the minds of her questioners that she has reached well thought-out decisions on the various matters which she will be called upon to think and talk about as a member of Congress. Yet she has carefully refrained from making statements about controversial subjects, evidently with the desire to go into the House of Representatives with her hands untied by any previously announced platform.

Miss Rankin likes best to talk about women and their place in government. She has done so much good work as a suffragist that the fact that the bulk of what she gives an interviewer is strongly tinged with consideration for the interests of women as citizens is not at all surprising. Hence the first thing she said was:

"I'm quite sure that the Federal equal suffrage amendment can be put through the next Congress and the women of the United States will win, by a national act, their long struggle for recognition as people. The Federal amendment brings the vote to all of us by the most direct method, but



Landing troops on the Tigris, Mesopotamia

## BRITISH CAVALRY ONLY EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF BAGDAD

Mounted Troops Pass Through Ctesiphon, and Reach a Point Southeast of Diah

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Friday)—An official statement issued last night tells of the progress made by the British forces on the Tigris front. It says:

"Telegraphing Tuesday at midnight, General Maude reported that little opposition had been encountered by our pursuing troops. Tuesday, though a high wind and a sandstorm rendered marching arduous, the British force which attempted to oppose our advance at Laji, Monday, had evacuated its positions by Tuesday morning, and our cavalry, passing Ctesiphon, which was found to be unoccupied, bivouacked for the night near Bawi, six miles southeast of Diah, which is situated at the confluence of the Diah River and the Tigris, eight miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad.

"During Monday and Tuesday 85 Turks and one Turkish gun were captured."

## Mesopotamian Front

Operations on the Banks of Tigris Reviewed

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Kut-el-Amara on the north bank of the Tigris, at the time of writing still remains in Turkish hands. It will be remembered that a British force under General Townshend capitulated there on April 29 last, having suffered from a shortage of food and having finally exhausted their rations, and the relieving force, though within an ace of being successful, had failed to force its way through. Kut was then covered by the Sanna-lyat position on the north side of the river, and some miles farther down than the Es Sinn position, which stretched across the Tigris about seven miles east of Kut. From the Tigris it was continued south by east and then southwest to the River Shatt-el-hai, where it takes a westerly course till it finally flows north and joins the Tigris at Kut.

The Sanna-lyat was found impregnable, though some successes were gained against its outlying positions, and it was left to be contained by part of the British forces, while a further effort was made to get through the Es Sinn position south of the Tigris.

After a successful night march, dawn found the columns in their places and it was seen that the Turkish trenches were only held by a small number of men. It is maintained by officers who were there that an immediate attack by the infantry must have got through to the hard-pressed garrison, but hour after hour of delay ensued which the Turks took immediate advantage of, manning their trenches and putting up a sturdy defense, which the best efforts of the attacking troops, when they got started, failed to break down. So Kut surrendered and the Crescent still floats over it. The reasons for the delay which spelt failure in the attack, as well as many other matters connected with the expedition as a whole, are now being inquired into by the Mesopotamia Commission. This entailed the summoning of the former commander-in-chief in India, Sir Beauchamp Duff to England, thus depriving him of that command, for it is against the terms of the appointment for the holder to leave India.

After nine months, during the greater part of which each side has kept as quiet as the other side would permit over the difficult hot weather period, roads and light railways being constructed meanwhile by the British, the formidable Sanna-lyat position and consequently all Turkish positions on the north of the river remain as before, the British making their efforts on the south side of the river. The positions on the north side are, of course, subjected to gunfire and aeroplane attack. In December British and Turkish troops alternately won

and lost trenches on the south side of the Tigris, the British forcing their way on step by step. In this fighting they had the advantage of being served better by their communications on the roads already referred to, while the Turks were dependent for supplies and reinforcements on their boat transport, which had to cross at night.

The British crossed with this fighting an advance up the Shatt-el-hai and have pressed the Turks until they are within three-fourths of a mile of the Tigris bend, within which, on the north side of the river, lies Kut. General Maurice reports that all the south side from Kut-el-Amara downstream has been cleared of the Turkish troops, and that the British are now in possession of the first and second lines of Turkish trenches on a 4300-yard front, and also hold some of their third and fourth line trenches. British cavalry have also been pushed out to the west. The plan appears to be to surround Kut on three sides and so make the position untenable.

About this time, or somewhat later, the Tigris is liable to sudden floods, which makes it impossible to hold low-lying positions. Both sides have had to evacuate flooded trenches, and the British report points to advances made near the river in spite of the ground having been reduced to a morass. It was these floods which so seriously impeded operations last spring, when, however, they were said to be abnormally high.

In East Africa the British claim to be rounding up the German columns in the comparatively small area around Mahenge and the Rufiji River, into which they have been driven as a result of the operations continued after those described in General Smut's recent dispatch. Columns are mentioned as advancing from north, south, east and west.

[Since this article was written the British troops, of course, have captured Kut-el-Amara and forced the Turks to retreat up the river.]

## Obstacles in Mesopotamia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASRA, Mesopotamia.—When the British expeditionary force landed in Mesopotamia, its administrators were faced with conditions as unfavorable as can well be imagined. A country almost entirely devoid of natural resources; a climate the subject of comprehensive abuse by Tommy; a local population composed of mixed elements, whose common characteristic was an intense appreciation of portable property. These factors added considerably to the already numerous difficulties of providing for and operating a force some thousands of miles away from its motherland.

But as the troops proceeded up country, and the lines of communication consequently lengthened, operations became still more difficult. The advanced force, fighting some 250 miles away from its base at Basra, had to be kept supplied with food, ammunition and other necessities. The Iraq—a great alluvial plain—becomes a morass in wet weather, and in the sunshine it crumbles into a heavy sand into which pack animals and wheeled vehicles sink deeply. Water transport had, therefore, to be employed as much as possible, but the Tigris is a river of surprises—mostly unpleasant. In the first place, it is capable of selecting a new deep-water channel for its autumn flow in a couple of days, causing much discomfort to a pilot who passed that way a day or so previous to the change. Again, its bends are sharp and its currents, from about February to July strong enough to make even a steamer "crawl" upstream, while in the low water season its depth is so slight as to prevent the loading of vessels to their full capacity. In places, too, it is so narrow that two ships cannot pass each other, and a control system (like that of a tramway) has to be established.

The climate already alluded to means that the whole force requires reclothing twice a year—at one time in garments suitable for the middle of Africa, at another in almost Arctic trappings—while the construction of shelters means an endeavor to combine in the building warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

The waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris are kept within bounds by long, marginal dams, called "bunds," but it is very difficult to keep

up a watch throughout their length; the consequence is that where a stretch of moderately dry land is expected, a convoy struggling across the desert may be suddenly confronted with an inland lake.

When the difficulties sketchedly indicated by the writer are taken into consideration, one can understand the admiration of neutral experts for the resource and determination displayed by the British administrative staffs, as well as the bravery and cheerfulness of the troops under conditions of almost unexampled hardship.

## MISTREATMENT BY BULGARIANS OF SERBIANS DENIED

Official Statement Defends Bulgarian Rule in Macedonia and Condemns Serb Practices

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The legation of Bulgaria, in a statement, defends the Bulgarian policies in Macedonia, old Serbia and the Moravia region, and denied the charge of the Serbian legation in London that the population of those sections has been mistreated by Bulgarian military forces. The statement says:

"Insinuations are made about the treatment by Bulgaria of the population in Macedonia, old Serbia and the Moravia region. No facts are advanced, but it is stated in general terms that 'a rule of terror prevails in the regions under Bulgaria,' and that this rule of terror has for its object 'the elimination of the Serbian element and the terrorizing of the population by the removal of all the leading men in the country.' To talk about the elimination of the Serbian element in Macedonia is to talk about eliminating something which does not exist."

"The overwhelming majority (about 1,200,000) of the Christian population in Macedonia is Bulgarian, and it met with joy and enthusiasm the Bulgarian troops when they occupied the country and put an end to Serbian rule. What the character of that rule was, is best shown by the Draconian laws enacted by the Serbian Government for the administration of the province. It was a military dictatorship of the worst type, which sought by terror and oppression to break the will and crush the national spirit of the people, who were treated as 'rebels in a perpetual state of revolt.'"

"The military and police force were given a free hand in dealing with the people, and they could, without any formal trial, inflict the death penalty, penal servitude, imprisonment, confiscation of property, deportation of individuals or whole families even for minor and insignificant offenses."

"The population of the Moravia region is essentially Bulgarian. The districts of Nish, Pirot and Vranja were part of Bulgaria up to 1878 when the Berlin Congress decreed, contrary to the wishes of the population, their annexation to Serbia."

"The military and police force were given a free hand in dealing with the people, and they could, without any formal trial, inflict the death penalty, penal servitude, imprisonment, confiscation of property, deportation of individuals or whole families even for minor and insignificant offenses."

## THOUSAND MAYORS ARE INVITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—One thousand mayors of southern municipalities, particularly the heads of cities in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, have been invited to attend a convention to be held at Savannah on March 13 for the discussion of civic questions. The call for the meeting is being made by J. E. T. Bowden, mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., president of the Mayors Association of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Mayor W. J. Pierpont of Savannah personally is supplementing this call by sending out 1000 letters of invitation to the heads of municipalities.

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Warren K. Blodgett 2d, instructor at the Danvers Agricultural School, gave a lecture on "A Typical County Agricultural School" at the Boston Public Library last evening.

## LA FOLLETTE IS CENSURED IN "ROUND-ROBIN"

Wisconsin State Senate Member Drafts Declaration of Loyalty to the President and Disapproval of Filibuster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Senator La Follette is to be censured unofficially by the members of the State Legislature for his part in filibuster at Washington to defeat the Armed Ship Bill, even though he may escape official condemnation. The circulation of a "round-robin" in the Senate began late Thursday, and the indications were that more than a majority of senators would sign the statement prepared by State Senator Bennett, which says:

"Wisconsin is still loyal to the President and the Government of the United States. Its citizens deeply regret the conduct of certain senators of the United States, and particularly Robert M. La Follette, in abusing that liberal rule of the Senate which allows ample division on pending measures by those who are presumably the Nation's statesmen, in bringing about a filibuster which denied the right of the majority to rule, and which prevented the passage of many vitally important and necessary measures to prevent war, and which gives the impression abroad that we are not only helpless against attacks from foreign countries, but divided and disloyal at home."

That Senator La Follette may avoid formal rebuke under a resolution prepared by Senator Bennett, even though a majority of the people of the State are against his stand, is due to a political combination. Many of La Follette's lieutenants, while believing privately that he was wrong, do not want any action of which there would be a public record, because of the effect on the political situation, at the same time many Republican senators who are of Governor Phillips' wing of the party do not want to touch the question for fear it will prove a boomerang. The Bennett Senate resolution is being held up in committee. A similar resolution will be introduced in the Lower House.

## Reputation Motion Tabled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Nebraska State Senate has voted, 18 to 13, to table the motion repudiating Senator Morris' filibuster on merchant ship protection. "We need not side with the President on every move in order to be patriotic," said Senator I. L. Albert.

## Invitation to Clapp Withdrawn

TAMAQUA, Pa.—An invitation to former United States Senator Moses H. Clapp of Minnesota to address the men's Bible class at Lansford next Sunday has been withdrawn, "because of his participation in the Senate filibuster against the armed neutrality bill."

## GEORGIA SPECIAL SESSION

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Harris has called a special session of the Georgia Legislature to meet March 20 to consider a "bone dry" bill and a deficit of \$80,000 in the Confederate pension fund.

## ENGLISHMEN NOT BITTER AGAINST UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the average Englishman is not embittered against the United States because of the latter's neutral position in the war, as it is commonly reported, but that on the contrary there has recently grown up in England, side by side with the centralization of power necessary in time of war, a body of democratic opinion that has enabled Englishmen to understand the meaning of American institutions in a way that they have never been able to appreciate them before, is in effect the opinion of Will Irwin, the author, writing recently in the San Francisco Bulletin.

"The extreme Tory element never liked us," he says; "but they never liked any democracy. The whole ultraconservative element in Europe has always resented this seedling-ground of liberal thought."

"The most-quoted man in the British press today is not Gladstone, nor Pitt, nor Fox, nor any other British statesman of the past, but Lincoln. Not a day passed when I lived in war-time England but some newspaper told how Lincoln did it, and advised the Government to do the same; and one organ of conservative opinion used every day to run at the head of its editorial page a quotation from Lincoln's speeches or letters."

## NAVY DEPARTMENT GETS BIDS ON SHELLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has received bids from six companies for 14-inch high explosive projectiles, the amount of the contract not being made public. The Crucible Steel Company was low bidder, both in price and time, offering to begin delivery in 90 days at \$285 per shell.

Other bidders were Midvale Steel Company, \$325 per shell, 455 days; Washington Steel & Ordnance Company, \$320, 365 days; E. W. Bliss Company, \$475, eight months; American Clay Machinery Company, Evansville, O., \$294.85, eight months; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$290, 14 months.

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## MR. BONAR LAW APPEALS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Chancellor of Exchequer Shows  
Importance of Finance as  
Factor in Success of War—  
Attitude of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LIVERPOOL, England.—Mr. Bonar Law had a most enthusiastic reception at Liverpool where he made strong appeal in support of the recent war loan. When, in the course of his speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without giving figures, dismissed the idea of a loan of even £1,000,000,000 new money embarrassing the general finances of the country, and announced that although at present he could not say to what extent the loan would be a success, still "it would not be a failure," the audience sprang to their feet and cheered again and again.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Bonar Law reminded his hearers that the last time he had addressed a Liverpool audience he had made a party speech. The position of the country, however, had so entirely changed that men now came together not to work to help any party, but in whatever small way they could to help their country.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law said the war had made a great change. It had scrapped in many directions old machinery, and old habits, and the recovery and the future of the Empire would depend to a great extent "upon the spirit which had animated all parties during the war, continuing to animate them when the war was over." It would depend upon the extent to which the forces represented by the words "capital" and "labor" would be found working, not as enemies, but as partners in the great work. This war, to a greater extent than any other war in the world's history, he continued, was a conflict, not between armies, but between nations, and victory would depend quite as much on the reality and strength of their organization at home as upon the courage and endurance of their sons and brothers fighting abroad.

In that organization, Mr. Law said, money plays a great part. Before the French revolution one of the kings said, "The State? I am the State," and later Napoleon said "Finance is the State." In reality, Mr. Law declared, it is the organization represented by that which is the basis of the strength of every nation in modern times. All he asked of the people of Great Britain, was that in this organization they should show anything approaching the "spirit of sacrifice shown by their men on the field of battle." At the outbreak of war, Mr. Bonar Law said, our Allies and our enemies expected us to show strength at sea and strength in finance. He then touched upon the magnificent work done by the Navy, without which, he said, it was only a statement of fact to say that the war would have been over, and Britain would not have been victorious. Mr. Bonar Law also paid a warm tribute to the no less courageous work of the mercantile marine. When the submarine warfare began, he said, the Germans believed that they would frighten the British sailors—they had not done so, and Great Britain might rest assured that whatever the danger the mercantile marine would not fail to do their duty to their country.

Mr. Bonar Law then went on to speak of the army which had grown from the first heroic little expeditionary force into an army including Great Britain's kinsmen from original expeditionary force. It was for the sake of these men he was appealing to all classes to support the war loan. I am here tonight to plead for money, he said. The one way in which we can keep our armies to the strength necessary to secure victory without destroying our financial and industrial powers is by the proper organization of what man-power remains at home. You know that the Director of Man-power has undertaken a great task. It is, in my opinion, the most difficult of all the duties that have fallen upon any member of the Government, and I do not appeal to you, I rely upon you, as upon all the people of this country, to help in that effort to the utmost of your power.

Mr. Law then went on to point out that it was not enough to give to the war loan money that was not needed. You must do more than that, he said, you must look ahead; consider to what extent by saving you can use your credit to put more into the loan, and in that way you will not only help the State with the money, but you will help it by saving unnecessary expenditure at the same time.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law said: It is, in my opinion, vital that this loan should be a success. I do not say that from the point of view of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who naturally would wish that anything for which he was responsible should succeed. There is more than that in it. It will be taken as a standard of the staying power of our people. When the loan was first announced, he continued, I noticed from extracts of the German newspapers that they prophesied it would be a failure. They are hedging now. I do not know, Mr. Law went on, how much will come in during the last week, but I should like to say this: That some figures have been mentioned—£1,000,000,000, for instance, of new money—as being not only impossible practically, but as really being a disadvantage if they were realized, for it would mean such a dislocation of the general finances of the country. But don't be afraid,

ladies and gentlemen, on that account. You will not dislocate the general finances of the country. I cannot say at this stage to what extent the loan will be a success, but I can say today that it will not be a failure. Mr. Law added, amid a storm of enthusiastic cheers. I can say today, he proceeded, that there will be a larger number of applicants—and I attach great value to that, apart from the money, as showing the interest of the people in the loan—there will be a larger number of applicants, and I am sure also that there will be a larger subscription from the general public than has occurred in the case of any previous loan.

In conclusion Mr. Bonar Law referred to Germany's ruthless submarine policy, and to the position in which America had consequently been placed. The greatest of the neutral nations has broken relations with our enemy, he said. President Wilson certainly desires to avoid war. He sought and tried to get peace on any terms which the belligerents would accept. He has been compelled, simply in the interests of civilization, to show that there are limits which cannot be tolerated. Can there be any better proof that we are right in securing a real end to this war than the attitude which has been taken by the Government of the United States.

## PRUSSIA SEEKS REFORM IN ITS OFFICIAL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

—The Prussian Diet recently voted in favor of two much-needed reforms in the Prussian bureaucratic system; the abolition of the practice of keeping a record of punishments inflicted on officials for breaches of discipline, and of the punishment of such breaches by arrest.

These two innovations represent but a small part of the program of reform urged for years past by the whole army of Prussian officials, who are subject to a system of discipline 60 years old, which seriously prejudices their position and public standing. They have always regarded the punishment of arrest, for instance, as derogatory, and while the Government has pleaded that it is in their own interest as it spares them an investigation of their offense, they have maintained that they would prefer the "stricter" method of a regular investigation, which would at least enable them to speak for themselves. Similarly, with regard to the recording of breaches of discipline, while the ordinary citizen has an opportunity of making good an offense by years of regular living, any breach of discipline committed by a Prussian official has hitherto been recorded in a secret dossier, which there is no means of checking, and his subsequent advancement has been permanently hampered by this recording of offenses for which he has already been duly punished.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has taken the opportunity to protest in a leading article on the subject against the whole system of keeping such private records. The careers of either private individuals or officials, as being wholly inconsistent with modern progress, and providing an all-too-suitable channel for the satisfaction of personal or political animosity. It also insists that the whole system of discipline with regard to state officials calls for reform. The preparations for trials, it points out, are made in secret, and the accused has no opportunity of defending himself, as he is not allowed to hear the testimony of witnesses and experts and is not even allowed to question them himself. At the same time the fact that he is accused of an offense means that he is temporarily suspended from office, with the result that he is placed on half-pay until his trial is concluded. As official salaries are sufficiently low in any case, this frequently means that financial anxieties are added to his other troubles, and that his ability to arrange for his defense is also prejudiced.

A better system of justice must be introduced here, wrote the Frankfurter paper, and the position of officials must also be assured against ill-will and arbitrary treatment. There must further be security against transfers "in the interest of the service" for political reasons, and against the carrying of the disciplinary idea into the political realm. Officials must have the same right to an independent political opinion and activity as all other citizens. . . . A reform in these directions will impart inward strength to the whole bureaucracy and improve its standing.

## BRITISH SUGAR ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued two orders in regard to brewing sugar. The Brewers Sugar Order, 1917, provides broadly that no brewers' sugar may be delivered from any warehouse except under the authority of the Food Controller and that all brewers' sugar now in transit must be delivered into a warehouse. Certain exceptions, however, to this provision are made, especially as regards sugar sold to a brewer, or brewers' sugar manufacturer, and to sugar imported for brewing purposes under special licenses issued by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply. It is further provided that no brewing sugar shall be sold retail at prices exceeding current retail prices for granulated sugar.

In connection with these two orders the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply announces that the granting of licenses for the import of sugars under S8 degrees of polarization is suspended until further notice. This announcement does not apply to sugar already afloat, or to British West Indian grocery crystallized, British West Indian muscovados or British West Indian sirup sugar.

## U. S. RELATIONS AFTER THE WAR ARE FORECAST

President Lowell of Harvard  
University Says Country Must  
Join League of Nations to  
Prevent Two Hostile Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Mass.—United States must join a league of nations to prevent unjust and aggressive wars at the close of the European War, to prevent the possible continuation of two hostile groups of nations in Europe and at the same time to guard against an unfortunate position of isolation for the United States among the world powers, according to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, who spoke at Amherst College yesterday.

President Lowell delivered the first lecture of the Henry Ward Beecher Foundation series on the general subject of "The League to Enforce Peace." His specific subject was "Isolation or World Peace." This afternoon he will deliver his second and concluding lecture on "Peace by Force."

In a historical discussion of Washington's isolation policy the speaker declared that from the beginning the effort to carry out a policy of isolation had been unsuccessful because the rights of neutrals are seldom respected in great wars. The War of 1812, he said, was fought as the result of the inability of the United States to maintain its rights or its policy of neutrality.

The Monroe Doctrine was described as a substantial departure from the policy of complete isolation in that self-protection demanded the extension of the doctrine of total isolation to include the two Americas and not merely the United States. The Monroe Doctrine should, now be considered, said President Lowell, as a claim in behalf of all American countries to exclude all other nations from interference with, or occupation of, American territory that they do not already possess.

In the formation of a league to enforce peace President Lowell declared that if the United States joins such a league there must be a stipulation that the members shall recognize the Monroe Doctrine in the sense of acknowledging that the Americas are within the exclusive sphere of influence of the American nations. To this stipulation he believed that no nation earnestly seeking to maintain peace would object.

United States must consider its future international relations on the basis of an expanding overseas commerce, increased travel abroad by its citizens, and a steady extension in the size and range of a national merchant marine, declared the speaker, and it is on this basis that the problem of isolation must be contemplated, he added.

The arguments so far presented may be summarized in the proposition that absolute isolation of the United States is impossible and that any attempt at partial isolation will not avoid causes of friction or remove the danger of being drawn into a great war," said President Lowell.

"That a permanent reign of peace among the peoples of the earth is a thing to be desired, and will contribute more to the welfare of the United States than a policy of isolation, however the advocates of that policy may paint it, no American will probably be inclined to deny; and that it is far better than anything which an attempt at isolation would really achieve there is no further need to prove."

"There is no logical impossibility in a league of all the European countries formed to keep the peace among themselves just as the thirteen colonies in North America adopted the Articles of Confederation and later the Constitution of the United States. Such an event is not beyond imagination, but it is as improbable as anything in the world can well be."

"The propitious time for such a league, perhaps the only favorable time that will ever come, will be at the close of the present war when all the great nations of Europe have felt as never before the horrors of warfare, and when all of them have suffered enough to be willing to go far in organizing security against such catastrophes in the future."

"Yet a league of European nations made at that time, before the fury and blindness of the conflict have passed away, is almost certain not to include all the belligerents, but to be substantially a compact of the Allies. This will no doubt be met by an opposing alliance, and each will strive to attach other powers to itself and detach members from the rival league. In short, we shall probably see a balancing of powers with no one combination strong enough, or esteemed by the rest of the world enough, to compel peace; and this involves not prevention, but menace, of war."

"On the other hand, the participation of the United States in any such league, would give it quite a different character. The added weight would almost certainly help to assure its predominance, and hence would tend to make it, not a combination of conflicting European interests, but a real world league, and if so, no nation that fought on either side in this war would long want to be left out or could be kept out."

"Permanent peace in Europe, or in the world, can be obtained only by one of two methods: secured through conquest which is neither to be desired nor at the present day possible, or by an irresistible combination of nations leagued together to prevent

unjust and aggressive wars. Such an organization of European nations alone, with their racial antagonisms, their extending populations and their national cupidities, is not possible today, and will not be in any future that we can foresee."

"Moreover, if a strong, durable league to preserve peace among its members should be made by the other great nations of the world, the United States would be placed in an unfortunate position in being left out. She would be, not indeed an outlaw among the nations, but an outsider, a stranger to the international organization for peace and order in the world."

"That is not an enviable, desirable, or safe condition for a single country to occupy. It is one which would almost inevitably lead to ultimate collision with some member of the league, if not with the whole body, for the other members would naturally tend to sympathize with the one that offended, and in case of trouble we should then be really isolated. We should have and deserve no friends."

## SCHOOL LETTER EXCHANGE URGED WITH ARGENTINA

Ambassador Naon Talks to Conference of Educators in Session in New Hampshire

FRANKLIN, N. H.—The exchange of correspondence between students of high schools and higher institutions of learning in this country with those of Argentina was advocated as a means of binding the friendship and promoting reciprocal relations between the two republics, by Dr. Rosendo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine, at a conference of educators here. The conference was held under the auspices of the trustees of Proctor Academy of Andover, the students of which have been engaged in this correspondence for some time.

Aside from the educational and commercial advantages of this exchange, Dr. Naon said that a wide application of the plan would do much toward developing an international spirit among the citizens of the two countries. He expressed the belief that an informal adoption of the idea would give much better results than one under Government control or supervision.

The practice should be confined, he thought, to pupils above the second-grade, and he preferred "class letters" to those of an individual character. Dr. Naon dwelt at length on the government of his own country, the three fundamental principles of which he characterized as compulsory education, compulsory voting and compulsory military service.

After Dr. Naon's address, representatives of the Manchester and Concord High schools and Tilton Seminary signified willingness to participate in the plan. Other institutions represented at the conference were Dartmouth College, Phillips Exeter and Proctor academies and Franklin High School.

## NATIONAL SERVICE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A letter has been addressed by Lord Rhonda to the chairmen of the county councils, lord mayors, and others, in regard to national service. The letter, from the Local Government Board, states that the Prime Minister has thought it desirable that a central body to be known as the Parliamentary National Service (meetings) Committee should be established to help in the national service recruiting movement. Lord Rhonda, in a previous circular, indicated that the local recruiting committees could with advantage utilize the services of the officials of the local political organizations, and therefore calls attention to the establishment of the central committee in order that full advantage may be taken of the assistance which they are willing to render to local committees in the conduct of the recruiting campaign. Many of their services at the disposal of the committee, who will be prepared to make arrangements for speakers to attend recruiting meetings organized by local committees.

## PLANS FOR HOTELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The Touring Club of France has opened a competition for plans of hotels, preferably of the type which can be moved, in view of the anticipated large influx of visitors to France at the close of the war. The competition will be divided into two sections, one for establishments de luxe and the other for ordinary rooms and dormitories with hot and cold water installations. The Montreux des beaux-arts et de la construction which announces the competition also contains an article by M. Pierre Graterolle, editor of the paper l'Hotel-Francaise, protesting against the adoption in France of these "camp hotels" which are erected in America in places where there are no other buildings, and which have no reason d'être in France, Paris being but a few hours train journey from the battlefields. All that is necessary to provide adequately for visitors, says M. Graterolle, is the rebuilding, as soon as practicable, of the hotels which have been destroyed in the invaded departments. They should be enlarged and the hotel keepers should be encouraged to provide for a permanent increase in the number of visitors, and not merely for a temporary influx.

## MONTREAL COAL INQUIRY

MONTREAL, Que.—Some dozen complaints have been received by the Mayor of coal dealers who have charged excessive prices, and the latter will be asked by the City Hall committee on the high cost of living to give answer and explanation, says the Star.

## NEW AMERICAN TRADE BOARD IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Organization in London Formed  
for Purpose of Furthering  
Commerce Between Great  
Britain and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The American Chamber of Commerce in London, which is now in process of being organized, will, to use a stock phrase, in which this case is strictly accurate, meet a felt want. It seems scarcely credible, but it is, nevertheless, true that despite the enormous total of the American business connected with Britain and of British business connected with the United States, and the enormous direct trade that goes on between these two countries, there is no American Chamber of Commerce in the greatest city and financial capital of the world. This fact is made all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that for 22 years past the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has played an important part in developing Franco-American trade relations. Other countries with which Britain has nothing like the same enormous trade relations, have their own chambers in London.

In conversation with Mr. J. Tuck Sherman, at the temporary offices of the chamber at 3 Lombard Street, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that these considerations had not been lost on American business men in London and on British business men who had dealings with the United States. A group of the former had come together therefore, and had decided to make good the deficiency, hence the new American Chamber of Commerce. It will be noted, Mr. Sherman said, that the title of the new body is American Chamber and not Anglo-American Chamber, but it is not to be assumed that British interests are excluded from the view of the Chamber or that British members will not be welcomed. On the contrary firms or individuals other than American, interested in American commerce, whether resident or non-resident, will be welcomed as associate members. The title adopted enables the chamber to be directly affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington and with the Chambers of Commerce in Paris and Milan.

The necessity for some bridge between the commercial interests of the old world and the new, Mr. Sherman added, had been particularly felt since the outbreak of the war, and the necessity of some body which would aim at securing a thorough understanding between manufacturers and traders of Britain and America had been clearly demonstrated. It would be the object of the new chamber to meet that need and to effect that understanding, and it would no longer be necessary to regard the American Consul-General and the American Embassy as the only links between British and the American commercial interests. The American Ambassador and the Consul-General had their own work to do, and the new chamber would relieve them, no doubt, of a vast burden of inquiry and investigation. Both the American Ambassador, the Hon. Walter Hines Page, the American Consul-General, Mr. Robert P. Skinner, and the counselor of the Embassy, Mr. Irwin Laughlin, had shown their practical interest in the new venture by becoming honorary members. The objects of the chamber as stated in the by-laws, Mr. Sherman said, are:

To further the development of commerce between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; to investigate questions pertaining to their commercial and industrial relations; to collect and distribute statistics and information; to promote American interests; and generally to encourage and facilitate the transaction of business between the two countries.

All Americans and American firms and other firms and individuals interested in American commerce or of American affiliations, are eligible for membership, and already, although the organization of the chamber is not complete, many inquiries have been received. We find in every direction among business men a keen desire for new business connections with the United States. The business men who have inaugurated this new departure are very keen indeed on the chamber and every one will work his hardest for its success. Although it has started late it may confidently be expected in a very short time to be one of the most important bodies of its kind.

The following are the chief officers of the new chamber: President, Mr. G. M. Cassatt, director for Europe of the Remington Typewriter Company; Vice-President, Mr. Wilson Cross, director of the Vacuum Oil Company; honorary treasurer, Mr. Robert Grant Jr., partner in Higginson & Co.; honorary secretary, Mr. J. F. Dunning, European representative of the National City Bank of New York.

The board of directors consists of the following: Mr. W. Sloane Eccles of the Niles-Bement-Pena Company; Mr. R. H. Cabell of Armour & Co.; Mr. R. M. Collins, of the Associated Press; Mr. F. E. Drake, of the United States Rubber Company; Mr. J. Grant Forbes, of the American International Corporation; Mr. Clarence Graff, of Messrs. Raymond, Pynchon & Co.; Mr. Charles S. Hall, of the Swift Beef Company; Mr. Howard S. Harrington, of Harrington, Bigham & Engar; Mr. C. T. Hill, Mr. Frank W. Man Libby

of Willys Overland; Mr. George A. Mower, of the Sturtevant Engineering Company; Mr. F. E. Powell, of the Anglo-American Oil Company; Mr. R. P. C. Sanderson, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; and Mr. Henry W. Thornton, of the Great Eastern Railway.

## PROSPECTUS ISSUED FOR AUSTRALIAN LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The prospectus has been issued of a new Commonwealth war loan of £26,223,270, being the balance of the authority given to the treasurer to borrow the sum of £50,000,000. Of this amount £23,576,730 has already been subscribed. The loan is to be utilized by the Commonwealth for war purposes only, and will take the form of inscribed stock or treasury bonds at the option of the subscriber.

The conditions of the former loan include exemption of Commonwealth and State stamp duty and also of Commonwealth and State income tax. A further privilege is now afforded, this being that both bonds and inscribed stock will be exempt from the operations of the levy on wealth. They will be accepted at par in payment of probate and succession duty due to the Commonwealth. The bonds will be issued in denominations of £10, £50, £100, £500, and £1000, and will be payable to bearer, or stock will be inscribed in amounts of £100, and multiples of £10, above £100. Interest will be paid yearly on June 15 and Dec. 15, and both warrants and coupons will be payable free of exchange, at any branch of the Commonwealth Bank, or any bank or savings bank throughout the Commonwealth.

The new loan differs from the former loan in that the installments have been fixed on considerably extended terms, payable as follows:

Ten per cent on application and 10 per cent on March 1, 1917, and 10 per cent on each succeeding month until the final payment of Nov. 1, 1917.

Interest amounting to £3 15s. on each £100 will be paid on Dec. 15, 1917.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—With a view to encouraging British trade with China the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade have jointly arranged for Mr. Archibald Rose, C. I. E., commercial attaché at Shanghai, and Mr. A. H. George of H. M. Consular Service, to visit the principal northern industrial districts. During his visit to Glasgow Mr. Rose interviewed a number of Scottish manufacturers, and was able to give much useful information in regard to the prospects of trade openings in China. Mr. Rose is rather concerned with the possibilities of trade in the vast interior of China than with trade prospects in the treaty ports and Government centers. He is specially well qualified to advise traders on all matters relating to the development of trade in China, such as the placing of agencies and the amount of non-British competition which would be encountered in certain areas. China has long been independent of other countries, and on this account it is necessary to show the people examples of western manufactures before their needs can be adequately gauged. There is already evidence to show that goods which have been placed upon the Chinese markets have been appreciated.



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## PRACTICE UNDER CHURCH TENETS IS AUTHORIZED

New Mexico Legislature Exempts  
It From Medical Practice  
Law—Suffrage Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The New Mexico Legislature, by overwhelming majorities in both houses, Thursday passed the Barnes bill, "to permit the practice of the religious tenets of any church." Governor Lindsey will sign the act. The law, which was sought by Christian Scientists, relieves the latter of restrictions imposed under the existing medical laws of New Mexico. It is as follows:

"Section 1.—The laws of the State which regulate the practice of medicine and surgery shall not be construed to affect or limit in any way the practice of the religious tenets of any church in the ministrations to the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means."

The Lower House of the New Mexico Legislature Thursday, by a vote of 26 to 21, refused to pass a Senate joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to permit women to vote, and at the same time tabled a bill designed to allow women to vote for President of the United States and upon questions of taxation and issuance of bonds. Both major parties in New Mexico were pledged by their platforms of last year to submit equal suffrage to the people. The session adjourns by limitation Friday at noon.

## CALLING UP OF MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—As a result of the recent decision to exempt certain classes of miners from military service, notices recently issued by the military authorities calling up certain colliery workmen in the South Wales coal field have been canceled. At a representative meeting of three colliery recruiting courts held at Cardiff the cancellation was confirmed, the meeting announcing that on the authority of the Home Office the workmen, who had received the calling up papers, need not attend the military courts until notified that their exemption certificates had been canceled.

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## CANADA TO NEED U. S. CAPITAL IN DEVELOPMENT

John S. Dennis of the Canadian Pacific Tells Members of the Boston City Club of Relations Between Countries

Declaring that Canada's two great needs at present are increase in population and industrial and agricultural development, John S. Dennis, assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, told the members of the Boston City Club last night that the solution of the population problem was little different from that which the United States is now facing and will continue to face, and that the development of Canada in the immediate future must depend upon the amount of capital which can be secured in the United States. His subject was "Your Neighbor on the North."

The speaker declared that the population of Canada is uneconomically distributed, and what was needed was a large increase in agricultural immigrants. The need of a larger percentage of agricultural immigrants and a smaller percentage of industrialists, he thought, was not peculiar to Canada but was equally applicable to the United States.

He predicted a large increase in immigration to both countries after the war, a certain portion of which he stated would not be in the most desirable condition for assimilation because of military training and other conditions resulting from the war. Canada had the problem, he said, of providing for the re-assimilation of 400,000 to 500,000 returned soldiers, as well as a large influx of immigrants from the British Army and from Northern Europe.

"Many different opinions exist as to the matter of immigration to this continent after the war," he said. "No one can foretell what will happen, but if we can be guided by past occurrences, we may expect and should prepare for a great influx of immigrants."

"We know from actual statistical information that following every European war of modern times there has been a large emigration to America. We need only refer to the latest instance, the last Balkan war. During the year previous to that war, the emigration to the United States from the Balkan states amounted to 25,000 and this number increased to 47,000 the year after the war."

"At the close of the South African war, statistics show that within one year 120,000 of the 200,000 men engaged in that war emigrated to America. These facts justify the opinion that following the war we will have a great influx of immigrants to Canada and a rapid increase in our population."

"The possibility of a decrease in immigration through the enactment of prohibitive laws in Europe is rather remote. Laws against emigration could not be more stringent than those in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia before the war, and yet those three countries sent the United States 1,200,000 immigrants in the year preceding the declaration of war."

Mr. Dennis spoke of the industrial development in Canada and declared that only a more rapid industrial development or the turning of a far larger proportion of the returning soldiers and immigrants to the land than in previous years could provide the needed solution of the problem of population and development. He spoke of Canada's dependence on capital borrowed from England, France and Holland prior to 1914. A new source of capital must now be found, he said.

"With the opening of the war," he said, "we were shut off from these sources and in all probability will be unable to obtain further credit there for a long time after the close of the war, as all the nations engaged in this war will require their money at home to rehabilitate conditions and pay their debts. If we are to be able to extend our industrial development, we can only look to you, as our neighbor south of the international boundary, to provide the money."

"As a result of existing conditions throughout the British Empire, it seems quite certain that at the close of the war we will have preferential trade within the Empire, and that being the case, Canadian goods will have a tariff preference in all the markets of the British Empire, and it seems reasonable to suppose that we will have at least a sympathetic trade preference in the countries that have been allied with Great Britain in the war, which should give Canada a special opportunity for trade extension, especially in the great Empire of Russia, where, without doubt, great opportunities will offer themselves for trade extension."

"This being the case, it seems reasonable that Canada's standing, resources and credit should appeal to you, and justify us in extending an invitation to you to inform yourselves as to what we are and what we have, and by the establishment of branches of your industrial concerns, or the investment of your money, participate with us in the great development which we feel will occur within the next few years, and share with us in any special privileges that we may have in overseas trade."

He spoke at some length on the friendly relations existing between Canada and the United States. He said that there had been neighborly differences, such as the fisheries, problems of international waterways and waterpower, trade matters and even reciprocal trade relations, but a neighborly solution had been found on each occasion, so that temporary feelings of ill-will were soon forgotten.

He referred to the similarity of ideals and institutions of the people

of the two nations and looked forward to the development of a civilization on the North American continent "that will stand as an example to the rest of the world in indicating how it is possible for national neighbors to live along side each other through centuries of peace, and to develop a feeling of respect and confidence in each other which inevitably must have a marked influence on the other peoples of the world."

## CALL IS SENT OUT TO THE GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND

Engineers and Executives of Gas Companies Plan to Aid the Government

Governor McCall of Massachusetts yesterday sent the following invitation to Governors Milliken of Maine, Keyes of Vermont, Holcomb of Connecticut, and Beekman of Rhode Island, asking them to attend a conference at the State House, Boston, at 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, to discuss the national defense and that of New England in particular.

"After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that it would be well for the governors of the several New England states to come together with their adjutants-general and discuss plans of common interest in the disturbed condition of affairs."

"Accordingly, I take pleasure in inviting you and your chief of staff or adjutant-general to a conference in the executive offices at the State House, Boston, on Tuesday next, March 13, at 4 p. m. I should be pleased to have you consider yourself while in Boston the guest of this Commonwealth. Will you, therefore, please advise me promptly, by telegraph, your pleasure in the matter."

Public safety committees, similar to that which has in charge the preparedness campaign in Massachusetts, will be proposed for each New England State.

Engineers and executives of gas manufacturing companies of Massachusetts yesterday discussed with the Gas and Electric Light Commission plans for producing benzol and similar preparations used in high explosives. The plan is to place facilities for making high explosive products at the disposal of the Government.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be sent to the War Department advising of the readiness of the gas companies to cooperate in case of war. The committee consists of Albert M. Barnes of Cambridge, president of the Cambridge Gas Light Company; H. K. Morrison, manager of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, and Dana D. Barnum of Worcester, president of the Worcester Gas Light Company.

National Guard officers in Massachusetts are frankly expecting a call to mobilize. Captain Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant to the adjutant general, said yesterday, "Nothing definite has reached this office in the shape of orders from the War Department in regard to mobilization."

He added that information from Washington indicates that in the event of a declaration of war with Germany all the National Guard of the country will again be called out and recruited to war strength. Plans call for recruiting of the regular Army to war strength, and sending out a call for 500,000 additional volunteers.

Recruiting in Boston averages five new men each day, according to Lieutenant Keller, U. S. N. The recruiting office looks to postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes throughout New England for aid in this work. Such postmasters have power to act as recruiting officers. Lieutenant Keller yesterday received the following statement from the Bureau of Navigation in Washington: "Recruiting for the navy shows a new peak, the greatest yet gained since the Spanish-American war."

Boston University began the organization of a student battalion yesterday for the first time in its history. The unit will be put at the disposal of the President in case of war. A petition has been signed by over 100 members of the university.

The organization will be free from any control of the War Department. It will be formed on the plan of a rifle club, and will have for its drill quarters the First Corps Cadet Armory.

Authority has been given by Mayor Curley for the placing of modern Hotchkiss 37mm rifle of a revolving type on Boston Common near the Park Street subway entrance for the purpose of attracting recruits. He has also given permission for the display of a metal sign.

Infantry records in Massachusetts were broken last night when 132 members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, M. N. G., attended the inspection and drill in their Cambridge Armory. United States Army officers inspected the company.

Two hundred officers and professors of Harvard University sent to President Wilson yesterday afternoon a memorial "supporting the President's strong words in behalf of humanity, and his pledge to maintain national principles and international rights." The signers are approximately 95 percent of all those to whom the memorial could be presented.

"In behalf of humanity, of the rights of nations and this nation; rights to life, to trade, to succor others; the right as a nation to be, our President has pledged for us our lives and fortunes," said the memorial in part. "We believe that he will stand to that pledge. We citizens of the commonwealth now demand that he stand to it; and we call upon him in this juncture to use to the full the powers with which the Constitution invests him to protect the citizens of this country on

sea and land, to prepare the nation to meet every emergency which may endanger its liberties, and to lead the people to defend at all costs the integrity of the nation."

## PROFESSIONALS IN TOURNEY ON BELLEAIR LINKS

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—All of the golf professionals gathered here will take part in a 72-hole open West Coast championship tournament which will start over the links today. Ira Holden, the amateur golf champion of Ohio, and Eugene McCarthy of Jacksonville won the amateur and professional best ball foursome golf tourney Thursday with a total of 69. Holden was 72 individually.

Next in line were R. G. Hopwood, Minneapolis, and M. J. Brady, Massachusetts open golf champion from Oakley. They tied for second and third places, with I. S. Robinson, Rochester, and James Thompson, Herkimer, N. Y., with 70.

H. K. Kerr, Greenwich; and T. L. McNamara, a former Massachusetts champion, tied for fourth place with 73.

## MAIL CARRYING RATE REVISION IS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction in the compensation paid by the Government to the railroads for carrying mail, as readjusted by Congress last July, is sought by the Postmaster-General in a statement filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Postmaster-General declares that the present method results in excessive payment. The commission has fixed May 1, by which time the railroads must file a reply.

By congressional action the weight basis of payment was superseded in some instances by the space basis. The arrangement was to be temporary, until the commission determined proper methods and rates of payment. The Postmaster-General estimates that if the present system were continued the Government would pay \$3,222,405 more than if the weight basis were used.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PRESIDENTS QUINCY, Mass.—President's of 95 women's clubs connected with the Massachusetts federation held their annual spring meeting in the First Unitarian Church here yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Herbert J. Gunney of Quincy, State president, presided, and Mrs. William E. Rowe, president of the Wollaston Women's Club, gave the address of welcome. The question box was opened and various topics recommended for discussion by members were taken up. Most of the questions related to the work of the federation and club organization.

## TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR RAILWAYS ARE URGED AT HEARING

The present financial condition of street railways in Massachusetts is largely due to mismanagement, declared Robert M. Washburn, Worcester, former State senator, at a hearing on bills which would exempt street railway companies in the State from certain taxes and assessments imposed under existing law, held by the legislative Committee on Taxation yesterday.

Street railway men favored the proposed legislation and representatives of several cities and towns opposed it. Mr. Washburn said that he did not doubt that the street railways are in poor financial condition, but he averred that this was due largely to waste. He mentioned the high salaries paid to the officials of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, and the many thousands of dollars that company pays in attorney fees.

In this connection he said: "Why don't the companies economize at the top of the ladder instead of at the bottom? If they did they would not be in the condition they are today. He believed the only solution to the problem to be an increase in fares to 6 cents, but he did not believe the Legislature nor any other body will vote to apply that remedy."

Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, and James F. Jackson, counsel for the Bay State Street Railway Company, told of the poor financial condition of the companies and said that relief was necessary.

Mr. Warren stated that the association which he represented was quite agreeable to public ownership of the street railway companies, but he said he did not believe public ownership would do any good.

PATRIOTIC MEETING FOR MAINE PORTLAND, Me.—A State-wide call has been sent out to every patriotic, fraternal and social organization in Maine to mobilize in this city Friday, March 16, for a parade and patriotic meeting to be held at the Exposition Building. Hundreds of prominent individuals, representing both the laity and clergy of all religions, also have been invited.

ANNOUNCE JEWISH RELIEF FUND NEW YORK, N. Y.—The central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war, announced last night that it had collected and distributed \$1,667,908 between Oct. 8, 1914, and Feb. 15, 1917. The money came from 30,984 sources, from every part of North and South America and Canada.

## SIZE OF LIQUOR INDUSTRY LAID TO TOO MUCH PROFIT

Labor Leader, Opposing National Prohibition, Says Government Should Own Saloons

Too much profit in the liquor industry has caused its enormous size, Samuel P. Levenberg told an audience at the Ford Hall town meeting, Boston, last night, when he opposed national prohibition in a platform debate with Robert A. Woods, former member of the Licensing Board of Boston.

"Because they have made large profits, dealers have tried to create a demand for their stock. The competitive system has proved the undoing of the United States," Mr. Levenberg, who is a representative of a Boston labor union, continued. "If the Government should take over the saloons there would be less than one-tenth the present number."

"Not content with large returns from the pure products, the saloon men have fallen into the habit of adulteration and dilution," he said. "This has been brought about by increased revenues upon the business. The solution for these problems lies in Government ownership of saloons, while the conditions usually said to have been caused by the liquor traffic will be changed only by a change of the social structure; by removing the underlying causes, such as low wages and long hours, which drive working men to drink."

Mr. Woods declared that the liquor interests themselves are pushing the nation toward national prohibition. It is the only way by which the Government can insure dry states that liquors will not be shipped into them, he said.

"The theoretical good effects of the liquor traffic are less than one-fiftieth of its detrimental effects," he continued. "The use of large amounts of foodstuffs and the labor of many men in the business tends to increase the cost of food in the nation. If this large fund of resource were turned into more useful channels the nation would prosper. Prohibition in western states has resulted in higher wages, steadier employment, and better conditions."

Mr. Wood also said that the duty of a man to his fellowmen requires that he have nothing to do with the liquor business. He cannot possibly evade the right that other people have in him, he said. A man is intoxicated, he added, when he takes his first drop of an alcoholic beverage. Many citizens took part in the general discussion following the debate, arguing both sides of the question.

National prohibition was opposed on the ground that the right to prohibit such traffic does and should rest with the states, on the ground that not the liquor interests but the capitalists should be the target for legislation.

Those who favored prohibition declared the moderate drinker to be more dangerous than the drunkard, because he is a decoy, while the drunkard is a warning signal. It was said that there is no such thing as a law-abiding saloon, and that violations of the prohibition law in Maine are due to Boston liquor interests.

An analogy was drawn between the manufacture of liquor and that of war munitions and other explosives. The sale of both should be controlled by the Government, it was said.

## BOSTON POSTMASTER TALKS UPON DELAYS

Part of the delay in the delivery of mail in Boston is due to inefficient handling at the two railroad terminals, according to Postmaster William F. Murray in an address last night before the Harvard Square Business Men's Association of Cambridge.

"Mail on and off the train," said Mr. Murray, "is handled by porters, many of whom cannot read. This work should be done by regular mail clerks, who should be responsible to me, but so far the postal authorities at Washington have failed to see this. Civic organizations desiring better mail service should carry their protest to Washington as other cities have done."

## AUTO DRIVERS FINED

A fine of \$100 was imposed on Frank H. Kimball of Newbury Street, Boston, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, when he appeared yesterday before Judge Bruce in the Malden District Court. He also was fined \$5 for drunkenness. Kimball entered an appeal. Philip Robillard, a Watertown marketman, was fined \$10 for drunkenness and \$50 for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, by Judge Wolcott in the Cambridge District Court yesterday. Robillard, according to the testimony of the Cambridge police officers, attempted to drive a heavy motor through Commercial Avenue, East Cambridge, when the street was filled with fire apparatus.

PORTO RICAN REFUSES SUFFRAGE SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Vicente Balbas, editor of Herald De La Antillas, native Porto Rican and a consistent anti-American, has declined to accept American citizenship under the new organic act. In a declaration made before the District Court, Balbas says he will go to Spain and renew his Spanish citizenship there. Thus far he is the only person in Porto Rico who has refused American citizenship.

## BOSTON PRESS CLUB ELECTS

Officers of the Boston Press Club were elected last night as follows: James C. White, president; Frank P. Sibley, vice-president; Walter J. Ryan, secretary; Judd E. Dewey, treasurer; Thomas W. Greenall, Charles A. Loring, Robert L. Norton, James E. O'Connell, H. D. Vittum and H. Lyman Ames, directors; Walter E. Adams, John Buchanan, Daniel T. O'Connell, E. Wentworth Prescott and R. W. Sprague, membership committee.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

An open meeting will be held in the Agassiz House by the Radcliffe Guild today. The Radcliffe Magazine announces a short story competition for undergraduates with a prize of \$5. Manuscripts may be sent with a name plume but must be typewritten. The competition will close March 14.

## AMUSEMENTS

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**Orange Day**

**Special Prices on Sunkist**

**SPECIAL SHIPMENTS**, direct from California, luscious, Sunkist Oranges—the *uniformly good* oranges—are now ready for the special Orange Day sales in scores of local stores. Sunkist are juicy, practically seedless, tender and *good*.

**“Oranges for Satisfaction”**

**Sunkist**  
Uniformly Good Oranges

California Fruit Growers Exchange. A Co-operative, Non-Profit Organization of 8000 Growers. Los Angeles, California.







## PUBLIC WELFARE MUST LEAD, SAYS FOOD OFFICIAL

Individual Entitled to Full and  
Fair Reward, but Not More  
—Newspapers Blamed, in  
Part, for Advance in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increased legislative regulation of business is the remedy for the "ruthless money-making" which is apparent everywhere in the United States, according to Special Assistant Attorney-General F. M. Swacker, who has charge of the coal investigations before the Federal grand jury, which has just returned indictments against many coal companies and individuals for alleged violation of the Sherman law.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Swacker said the time was coming when the public would exercise its right to fix prices and control business methods in such a way that profits shall never be exorbitant, although always fair.

"The law of supply and demand," said Mr. Swacker, "as used today, is evidently a law of uncivilization, a law of savagery, which allows the strong to prey upon the weak. But we have come to the time when the State is so complex, and when the various strata of society are so closely related, that a monopolist of the rights and privileges which we concede belong to the individual has become necessary. The question is as to how far society is going to recognize such privileges any longer. There is a point where the right to make money and the welfare of the community conflict, and the general happiness of the community must be allowed to prevail.

"Now don't get the idea that I think for a moment that anybody should be deprived of the fruits of his labors. The whole question is that he should have only the legitimate fruits, and use only legitimate means in making his profits. The theory of individual initiative is right, but when the progress of the individual is made at the expense of the whole public it is time that individual initiative should be limited. Each of us is entitled to full reward for our labors, but a fair reward.

"I am aware, too, that Government regulation, Government price-fixing, and much of the legislation which speaks out clearly for the rights of the public, is called confiscatory. But let us not forget that, if such laws are confiscatory, the public will pay the bill, in the end. And if the public wants those laws, and is willing to pay the bill, nobody else should object.

"As for our coal investigations, we found a group of coal companies and individuals who, noting that everybody else was grabbing profits everywhere, started in to grab something like \$40,000,000 for themselves by raising the price of semibituminous coal. I can say nothing more than was contained in the indictments. But we are continuing our investigations. I do think, however, that nearly all the high prices of coal recently have not been justified. There was justification for some of the raises, because of mining cost and labor, and to that sort of raising the public does not object. But this was infinitesimal beside the raises in the aggregate. I know of no legitimate excuse for selling coal as high as it has gone in some cases. Anthracite at \$13 is ridiculous.

"There were several causes for the food situation which do not violate the law. One of the most important of these, and one I haven't seen mentioned in the public, is the newspaper. The recent so-called food crisis in this city was wholly made by the press and wholly broken by the press. There is always a shortage in some commodity, and the public usually pays no attention to it. But the papers started a wide demand for potatoes and onions, and this stimulated the price and aroused the public. I think a more moderate press could do a great deal toward preventing recurrence of such situations."

## BOSTON BANK BRANCH IN ARGENTINA IS PLAN

A copy of La Nacion, a leading newspaper in Buenos Aires, Argentina, of the date of Jan. 31, which reached Boston in this week's mail, contains a New York dispatch of which the following is a translation:

"It is announced that probably on the 1st of June a branch of the Boston First National Bank will be established in Buenos Aires. Mr. Wing, president of the institution, said it is necessary to have permission of the Federal Reserve Board. He added that the branch with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been undertaken with a view of stimulating broader commercial relations between New England and South America, particularly with Argentina. The employees, with the exception of two or three, will be Argentines. Mr. Wing said that Boston was one of the larger markets of the United States for Argentine products and that it receives perhaps two-thirds of the wool and hides that go from Argentina. The importations of wool were valued in 1916 at \$32,000,000."

The item is headed "New North American Bank in Buenos Aires."

## POLICE INSPECTION DESIGNS

Inspector John F. Linton, desk officer at the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, who has been a policeman for 22 years, resigned yesterday and is to be special investigator for Kidder, Peabody & Co., assuming his new duties next Monday.

## PLAN TO SEIZE FOODSTUFFS TO BE URGED ON MAYORS

Mayor Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester has announced his intention to appeal to the Massachusetts Mayors Club in Boston tomorrow afternoon for united cooperation and action in securing the passage of legislation that will give to the mayors and selectmen of cities and towns the authority to seize foodstuffs in case of emergencies for sale to persons in distress.

Some time ago Mayor Holmes appealed to Governor McCall for legislation which would permit the municipal authorities to seize foodstuffs under certain conditions. In reply, Governor McCall, while not committing himself on the specific proposal of Mayor Holmes, advised him to urge the mayors to study the high cost of living problem with special emphasis on remedial legislation that might be enacted at an early date.

Mayor Holmes has been preparing certain data relative to the high cost of living and legislative action looking toward a lowering of the price of foodstuffs which he plans to present before the mayors at their regular meeting tomorrow afternoon. In his home city of Worcester he is assisting in a campaign to have all vacant land within the municipal limits turned into gardens, in which consumers may raise a portion of the vegetables which are now selling at high prices.

## PUBLIC LESSONS IN GARDENING PLANNED

That every man should be his own gardener is a belief of Mayor Curley, who thinks that this will prove one potent way in which the high cost of necessities can be reduced. The mayor proposes to teach Boston men and women how to raise vegetables, how to operate a garden and even small farming. He has appealed to the park and recreation department to help him and Chairman John H. Dillon announced yesterday evening that practical lessons in preparing the ground, putting in the seeds or plants and then attending the growing gardens will be given to the public at the yard of the city greenhouses at East Cottage Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Dorchester. The garden lessons are to be given daily and from 10 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

The course of gardening lessons proposed by the mayor is to be thoroughly practical. He wants the park department employees to show the people of Boston how to raise their own garden truck, how to turn their back yards into garden plots, how to cultivate the soil, what to grow, how to care for them while growing, how to transplant, to irrigate and the like.

## GARDEN WORKERS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Garden supervisors and leaders in cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in Massachusetts will hold a conference at the State House tomorrow, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The Massachusetts Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture are cooperating. Problems dealing with extension service and junior extension work will be considered. A general discussion of the papers read at the morning session will be held at the afternoon session.

The program of the morning session is as follows: "My Garden and Canning Experience," James Spadea, Brockton; "What I Have Done as a Club Member," Miss Ruth Wood, North Andover; "Bridgewater Agricultural Club Activities," Miss Beulah Snow, Bridgewater; "A Club Member as a Community Leader," Hermine Schulz, Roslindale; "My New Job," Miss Mabel E. Turner, Malden; "Hollyoke on the Map," George D. Hearn; "Newburyport to the Front," Miss Elizabeth A. Walsh, Newburyport; "Developing Work in the Country," Miss Annie L. Burke, Brockton.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders were issued Friday as follows: Leave of absence for 10 days is granted First Lieut. Penrose H. Shelly.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Columbia, S. C., on investigation of sites for a nitrate plant.

First Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg is detailed to deliver a course of lectures on military medicine at University of Oregon, Portland, Ore.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Second Lieut. John T. Pierce Jr., Sixth Cavalry.

## ROUTE OF MARCH 17 PARADE

Chief Marshal George D. Nichols of the Evacuation Day committee of South Boston announced last night the following route for the parade: Mobilization near Old Colony Avenue, parade along Dorchester Street to East Fourth, to Thomas Park, around Thomas Park to East Sixth, thence down L Street to Fourth Street, thence down Farragut Road to East Broadway, and finally to West Broadway where at the corner of Dorchester Avenue the parade will be dismissed.

## ARCTIC SCENES DESCRIBED

Russell W. Porter, an instructor at the Institute of Technology, who has made 10 voyages to the Arctic regions, was a guest of Supt. Charles H. Bradley of the Farm and Trades School on Thompsons Island last night and made an address to the boys on his Arctic experiences.

## PLAN TO HASTEN ACTION ON FOOD MEASURES FAILS

Massachusetts House Refuses to  
Adopt an Order Which  
Would Require Report on All  
Such Bills Before March 15

By a large majority on a voice vote, the Massachusetts House today refused to adopt the order of Representative McGrath of Boston that all committees of the Legislature, which have before them measures relating to the high cost of necessities, be requested to report before March 15. In introducing the order yesterday Mr. McGrath said that he presented it "to hasten the relief of a public long oppressed and entitled to prompt assistance."

On motion of Representative Bliss of Malden the order was referred yesterday to the committee on Rules for consideration, according to the tradition. When Mr. McGrath moved the adoption of the order again today, Mr. Bliss opposed it, on the ground that it was impracticable and unwise to force action on so important a subject in so short a time.

Representative Lyle of Gloucester sought to have the rules suspended to admit his resolution asking Congress to promote a constitutional amendment to permit the regulation of prices of necessities of life. Representative Smith of Boston, for the rules committee, opposed admission. He said resolutions are of little use and inasmuch as Congress is not now in session, these particular resolutions would be of no avail. A four-fifths vote is necessary to suspend the rules and the Lyle motion was defeated, 12 to 53.

Spread of the boycott on potatoes, beans, chickens and onions by the Greater Boston mothers leagues and other women's organizations yesterday resulted in some minor disturbances between the women pickets, customers and dealers in the Dorchester, South End, West End and in Chelsea.

The members of the recently organized Dorchester Housekeepers League formed a patrol of about 40 to 50 Jewish women on Erie Street, Dorchester, yesterday and sought to persuade both dealers and consumers from dealing in the boycotted goods. A disturbance between the pickets and the owners of a shop at 75 Erie Street led to a call for police from station 19, and whatever difficulty existed was ended on the arrival of the police reserves.

Members of the Mothers League in the West End turned their chief attention to the sale of chickens yesterday. Peddlers were offering both potatoes and onions for sale in the streets without any interference from pickets, but their prices were considerably below those of a few days ago.

Groups of women gathered about the kosher shops where chickens were offered for sale and besought customers not to purchase until prices dropped to what they believed were a fair and reasonable level. Many of the members of the South End Mothers League acted as pickets on Harrison Avenue throughout the day and until late in the evening. The Malden Mothers League maintained pickets in that city yesterday, especially on Bryant Street.

Certain of the dealers in live poultry are quoted as declaring their intentions to ship their supplies to New York because of the small demand in Greater Boston. One large concern closed two of its retail stores on Lowell and Albany streets yesterday, and another large concern on Albany Street reported a very small trade.

## Potato Price Drops

Much Food Stored in San Francisco—  
Dealers' Combine Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—As the census of food stocks in San Francisco progresses, bringing to light normal stocks of some foods and strong stocks of others, and with the district attorney about to undertake an investigation, the price of potatoes broke 50 cents a hundred pounds today. The present price is 4 cents a pound to retailers, but it is predicted that they will go higher. Dealers admit that there are 250 carloads of potatoes in cold storage in San Francisco. There are also large quantities on the docks, as well as in the interior of the State. Sharp advance in bean prices is predicted by dealers, but they admit that San Francisco has a seven months' supply.

Latest partial figures on San Francisco food stocks show 40 carloads of onions, 10,000 barrels of flour in one warehouse, and 50,000 sacks of beans in one warehouse.

This bureau is informed by W. D. Fenton, an attorney of Portland, Ore., that he has evidence that San Francisco food dealers have an agreement not to bid against one another. The dealers deny this. The matter will be brought out in court in Portland.

## Food Inquiry Held Up

Failure of Congress to Provide Funds  
Is Reason Given

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lack of funds will prevent the Federal Trade Commission from undertaking the food cost investigation ordered by President Wilson. Failure of Congress to give the commission \$50,000 asked as a deficiency appropriation, it is said, will make it impossible for the commission to start any new work. The commission had hoped to begin the investigation despite Congress' refusal to appropriate \$400,000 required to make the complete inquiry. The commission is so badly handi-

capped by the lack of money it probably will be forced to dismiss a part of its staff.

Potatoes Plenty in Canada  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The cabinet Council has decided not to place an embargo on the exportation of potatoes. Investigation has shown that in excess of domestic requirements there are 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes in the Dominion.

## Seed Potato Inquiry Begun

HOULTON, Me.—Federal inspectors have begun an inquiry here to determine the amount of seed potatoes remaining in Aroostook County and available for shipment. Dealers reported that they were offering \$7 a barrel for potatoes to fill southern seed orders, but farmers refused to sell at that price.

## Milk Advances in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The retail price of milk is expected to advance from 11 cents to 12 cents as the result of an increase in the wholesale price averaging 1½ cents just announced by the Dairymen's League.

Beef, mutton and poultry featured the market yesterday and an advance in food prices in some cases amounted to 10 per cent over those of last week.

## Holding of Cars Decreasing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A reduction of more the 19 per cent in the number of freight cars tied up throughout the country by congestion was recorded during the week ended Feb. 24, according to nation-wide returns made public by the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association.

## GERMAN OFFICER IS ARRESTED ON A PLOT CHARGE

(Continued from page one)

is being made today, and arrest of persons believed to be associated with him is expected soon.

"At no time since I have been in the United States have I been in communication with the German Government," Fritzen said today. "I was a captain in the German navy previous to the war, but was in America when hostilities began and have been unable to return home. I came to America in 1914 and visited New York, later coming here to take a position with Mr. Hart of the California Music Company. Later I decided Mexico or Cuba the safest places for Germans and went to Havana."

"After leaving Cuba I sought to reach Mexico City, but got only as far as Veracruz. I then went to New Orleans and reached here in January. Since then I have tried to reach Mexico City through Tijuana. I have been well supplied with money since coming here, but this was all secured from private sources. I did not communicate with the German Government from Cuba or Mexico. It is absurd to charge that I had anything to do with the Welland Canal plot."

## Trial in New York

Fritzen May Be Brought East for  
Arraignment in Court

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred A. Fritzen, arrested today in Los Angeles, in connection with German plots, may be brought back to New York for trial as one of the plotters who attempted to destroy the Welland Canal. It was stated here today.

On March 30, 1916, the Federal Grand Jury here indicted Alfred A. Fritzen, Capt. Hans Tauscher, Capt. Franz von Papen, Wolf von Igel and Constantin Covain, on the charge of setting on foot a military enterprise. It was claimed they procured dynamite for the purpose of blowing up the Welland Canal.

Captain Tauscher, a German reservist officer, agent in this country for Krupp, and husband of Mme. Gadski, the singer, was tried and acquitted, although it was admitted he had procured dynamite. However, the jury believed this evidence, which was to the effect that he had done nothing with the intention of violating the laws of this country, having aided von Papen on the latter's assurance as a soldier and gentleman that he was asking him to do nothing illegal. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods today announced plans for policing the aqueduct which brings New York's water supply from the Catskills. Fifteen hundred extra policemen, he said, will be put on the work within 30 days, relieving State militiamen, who are now doing the work.

## Sekunna Land Purchase

German Agent Bought Tract Near  
West Point, New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Captain Tunney and Detective Barnitz, German plot hunters of the New York Police Department, who worked on the von Papen, von Igel, Fay, and other bomb cases, will tell the Federal grand jury today the revelations that led to the arrest of Dr. Chandra Chakrabarty, a Hindu physician, and Dr. Ernest Sekunna, a German chemist, charged with conspiracy to start a revolution in India.

The detectives are expected to have something to say regarding the purchase of a large tract of land by Sekunna near West Point. The discovery of this purchase and subsequent statements by the imprisoned German have revived again in New York stories from Belgium, France and England regarding gun emplacements found on factory sites owned by persons of German birth, and of concrete foundations found to be adapted for heavy artillery. The tract is within striking distance of the Cat-

skill source of New York's water supply and is but a few miles from the Ashokan reservoir. Federal agents are said to have attached significance to this purchase, being inclined to the belief that it might have been the intention of the plotters to ship arms and ammunition there for the use of an alien force now living in the United States.

Evidence designed to show that Dr. Chandra Chakrabarty and Ernest Sekunna received more than \$60,000 from Wolf von Igel, a member of the staff of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador in the United States, upon the order of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister, which to foment a rebellion in India, is reported to have been presented to a special Federal grand jury here.

The information was contained in papers confiscated in the Government's raid on von Igel's offices in Wall Street while seeking evidence in the plot against the Welland Canal.

The papers were officially used by the Government for the first time yesterday, it was stated, their utilization having been heretofore prevented by the vigorous protests of Count von Bernstorff.

The documents were taken to the grand jury room by Capt. William B. O'Leary, divisional superintendent of the Department of Justice, under whose direction virtually all the German plot and propaganda arrests in this city have been made. Captain O'Leary, who was the only one examined yesterday, spent more than four hours in the grand jury room.

The Zimmermann order was obtained by Dr. Chakrabarty in the summer of 1915, when he went to Berlin for the special purpose of interesting the German Foreign Office in his Indian rebellion, according to the Government agents.

Although Dr. Chakrabarty and Sekunna spent some of the money they obtained from Von Igel in \$3000 and \$4000 payments, the authorities are making an investigation into a large sum said to have been invested in Dr. Chakrabarty's name. He has \$15,000 in savings banks; \$15,000 invested in negotiable securities and title to two houses in uptown Manhattan, the Government asserts.

Both suspects were taken to the Tombs to spend the night when their bail bonds of \$25,000 each were suddenly canceled yesterday by their bonding company. An official of the company declared it had acted through patriotic motives and announced that in the future bonds would not be issued to persons arrested for violation of neutrality laws.

## FILIBUSTER IS NOW TRACED TO PROPAGANDISTS

(Continued from page one)

countries, by all the means he has the right to employ for the protection of commerce between the states."

## Arrested Under New Act

Amos H. Pauls Accused of Threatening Harm to President

BALTIMORE, Md.—Charged under the new act of Congress with threatening to do harm to President Wilson, Amos H. Pauls, of York, Pa., was held in \$1000 bail by United States Commissioner Supple for the action of the Federal grand jury. Pauls was arrested under the new act passed by Congress and approved by President Wilson on Feb. 14 last. Throughout the proceedings Pauls protested his innocence, saying that he had no intention of harming the President.

A special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad here says Pauls told him he belonged to the Cross and Crown Society, and that at a meeting of the society he had been chosen to kill President Wilson. It was further alleged that he was to meet a man in Washington, at Tennessee Avenue and D Street, N. W., where he was to obtain \$15,000 to carry out his plans. The only defense made by the accused man was that he was confused and excited and that while he may have said the things charged by Mr. Wright, still he could not remember. He declared he had no intention of doing President Wilson any harm. When asked about the book found in his possession, which had some memoranda about the President, Pauls said the entries must have been written when he was intoxicated.

## Plot Inquiry in Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Ambassador Fletcher at the Mexican capital was instructed to make inquiries there concerning Mexico's response to the Zimmermann memorandum proposing a German-Mexican-Japanese alliance to make war on the United States. It is assumed here that the Ambassador's inquiry constitutes the "note" referred to in the foreign dispatch. Officials never have revealed that any more formal communication was sent or allowed to become known what response, if any, was made to the inquiry.

## Hostile Combination Seen

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Friday)—Dispatches from Santiago today declared that the newspaper Diario Ilustrado revealed its belief in an Argentine-Peruvian combination, formed hostile to Chile. The newspaper demanded that Chile immediately seek an alliance with Colombia in retaliation.

## CANADIAN CLUB PARTY

Under direction of the Canadian Club of Boston and its woman's auxiliary a Canadian Charity Party was held last night at the Hotel Somerset. It was estimated that several hundred were present. It was the second party given by the club this winter for charity. Many of the men appeared in full military dress uniforms. Some dressed as Scottish Highlanders. A large sum of money was secured for the charity fund of the club.

*Studebaker*  
Established 1852

## What you get for what you pay

IN the automobile field, as in every other, there are certain prices at which one's money brings the greatest possible return.

To pay less is unwise—you sacrifice quality in some form or other. But sacrifice you do—whether it be in appearance, power, capacity or comfort, lowness of price has cost you desirable quality.

To pay more is foolish—for beyond the true "value price" lies extravagance. What, then, is the value price, who determines it and how? Answer these queries and you have answered the question of "what car to buy."

NOW value is simply a matter of what you get for what you pay—it is determined by the ratio of quality to price. The true "value price" is that at which you get the most for your money, in those qualities that are essential to your permanent automobile satisfaction.

These are POWER, WHEELBASE, CAPACITY, REAR-AXLE CONSTRUCTION, TIRE SIZE and FINISH.

THE industry's own figures demonstrate that other cars which equal in all these six essentials the Studebaker Four at \$985 are so expensive that their average price is \$3687.

Sixes which match the Studebaker Six at \$1250 in all these same characteristics are so high priced that their average cost to you is \$3769.

These figures, compiled by Leading Automobile Journals, determined the "value price" for 1917 automobiles—determined them by a comparison of qualities and prices. They are irrefutable. Indeed, they seem startling, until one realizes the enormous resources, the vast purchasing and manufacturing equipment, the wide experience of the Studebaker organization.

THESE, coupled with the Studebaker determination never for a moment to sacrifice a detail of quality to meet price competition, have produced the result which the industry's own figures substantiate, thus proving, we believe, that you get more quality in a Studebaker for what you pay than in any other car on the market.

## Donovan Motor Car Company

BACK BAY 4440  
626 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.  
N. E. Wholesale Branch, 100 Cunningham Street, Boston  
DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH, 747-749 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

## SENIOR CADETS ON SCHOOLSHIP RANGER GRADUATE

Graduation exercises for the 12 senior cadets aboard the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Ranger, were held aboard that vessel at the United States Navy Yard, Charlestown, shortly before noon today. Eight of the cadets were in the seamanship and navigation class, and four in the engineering division. Owing to the excessive demand for United States officers to man vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, jobs awaited every one of the class as soon as graduated.

The men qualified to assume officers' positions by study and practice aboard the Ranger, which makes cruises each summer for periods of several months, giving practical experience to the men. Luther C. Kingsbury of Wellesley Hills secured the prize of a gold watch offered by the alumni association of the school for the most efficient student of the seaman class each year. Herbert A. James of Sherborn, received highest honors of the engineering class, and was presented a Coffin indicator, an instrument much used around a vessel's machinery. The prizes were presented by Cyrus Barnes of Malden, president of the Alumni Association.

Exercises began at 11 a. m. with Rear-Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the school commission, presiding. The cadets lined up on deck, and were addressed by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, and William E. McKay, one of the school commissioners. Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, commanding the Ranger, presented the diplomas to the graduates. A salute of 15 guns was fired for Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge upon his arrival at the Navy Yard.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

George Nutley, secretary of the American Library Association, will speak on the work of the association to students in library work at Simmons College this afternoon. The faculty will be entertained by the senior class in the dormitory refectory this evening. Arabelle Farnell is chairman for the entertainment. The list of girls eligible for the final try-out for parts in the play to be given by the Dramatic Club will be posted today. Chairmen for the sophomore-freshman party have been chosen. Miss Katherine Rock for the sophomores and Miss Marjorie McLain for the freshmen.

## BRAZIL BELIEVES GERMAN WIRELESS STATIONS AT WORK

Report of Details of Sea Battle  
off Northern Coast Held to Be  
Proof That They Exist

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (Friday)—Clandestine wireless stations on the Brazilian coast are believed to be in operation by Germans. Searching investigation by the Brazilian authorities to prevent violation of neutrality has resulted in this deduction on the part of officials.

On Feb. 28 there was an engagement between British warships and German vessels off the island of Fernando de Noronha on the northern coast of Brazil. Within a few hours after inhabitants of this island reported seeing the flashes of big guns and hearing the cannonading, German interests in Rio de Janeiro gave circulation to a story that the British cruiser Amethyst had met three raiders off the coast and had been sunk. The story was denied by the British Consul. No information was obtainable from the Brazilian Ministry of Marine. Notwithstanding this, the German interests circulated a very circumstantial and detailed story of the whole battle.

A week later, about Feb. 15, the British cruiser Glasgow put into port and from one of its officers was obtained a story of the sea engagement, agreeing in almost all particulars with the report the Rio Germans had the day of the battle, except as to the Amethyst being sunk.

What has particularly impressed Brazilian officials is the fact that the Germans were completely advised regarding this battle on the day it occurred. The suspicion has become, therefore, fairly well grounded that some German wireless station promptly reported it to German sources. The fact that such wireless stations operated upon to give possible sea raiders exact information as to sailing and arrivals of Allied merchantmen at Brazilian ports, as well as to furnish other information, has led, it is said, to a redoubling of the Government's efforts to find their location and force their dismantling.

## HOGS PASS \$15 MARK

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Hogs today passed the \$15 mark when \$15.15 per 100 pounds was paid here for a shipment of heavy hogs. The general market was 15¢20 cents higher.



## SIX-CENT FARE FOR ELEVATED IS HEARING TOPIC

Differences of Opinion Are Registered by Speakers on Proposal Before the Legislative Committee at State House

Differences of opinion as to whether the Boston Elevated Railway Company should be permitted to charge a 6-cent fare as a means of relieving its financial condition, were voiced at a continued hearing on the subject, held by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today.

The committee also heard Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, explain the report of the special commission appointed to consider the financial condition of the Elevated and make stock recommendations as it deemed advisable. He is a member of that commission.

Elbridge R. Anderson, representing the Boylston Street Merchants Association, speaking in favor of 6-cent fares, said that this would be the best means of helping the company out of its financial embarrassment. He said that the public would benefit by increased fares in the way of additional facilities and better service, which the railway could then give.

He was supported by William J. McDonald, a real estate dealer, of Boston, who asserted that with the increased revenue the Elevated could remove the elevated structures in certain sections where they had greatly reduced the value of the property, and in place of these construct subways.

Francis Peabody of Milton, an attorney, said he believed the 6-cent fare proposition to be "a step in the right direction" and that the company would be able to meet its obligations with the result that more people would be willing to invest in it. He was of the opinion that after a 6-cent fare had been granted, the public would be in a better position to ask for needed improvements.

In opposition to the measure, Albert A. Gleason stated that 6-cent fares would be unfair to the poorer people, especially those who had moved to the suburbs, with the expectation that the fare would always be 5 cents.

Mr. Gleason said that all the taxpayers should pay for the needed improvements and not only those who use the cars. He said that property values had greatly increased where the subways had been constructed, and for that reason they should be obliged to help the Elevated.

Robert Stetson, representing the Cambridge City Government, opposed the measure, as did Lewis H. Bonnell, vice-president of the Land Developers Exchange.

John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, said that any deficits of the Elevated should be paid by all the taxpayers, not only those who ride on the cars. He recorded the association in opposition.

Mr. Macy said that a thorough investigation of the Elevated's finances should be made before the fare is raised. On this score he was supported by George L. Dow, representing the Cambridge Board of Trade.

The committee then took up the report of the special commission, which recommends certain ways by which the State can assist the company. Other speakers were heard on the report at a previous hearing.

Mr. Eastman, representing the commission, said that the State should acquire the Main Street subway in Cambridge as it would be a paying proposition and at this time would greatly help to put the Elevated on its feet. The company is willing to sell for about \$9,000,000, he said.

He recommended that bonds be issued to the sum of \$4,000,000 to meet the initial payment. The commission would then recommend, he said, that additional payments be made as the Elevated asks for them.

"The company has a large number of old style cars which are small and inconvenient for the public," said Mr. Eastman. "These ought to be replaced. It is estimated that, if new types of cars were placed instead of these, that the saving in a short time would be enough to pay for original cost."

He also recommended that the company be urged to dispose of as much of its unused land as possible at a fair price. Most of this, he said, consists of that taken over from the West End Street Railway Company.

The company should be requested, he asserted, to establish additional prepayment areas, where feasible. This would help to reduce to a minimum the abuse of paper transfers of which the company gives out some 200,000,000 each year, he said.

If the prepayment areas were provided, the company could then establish a system of auditing of the paper transfers to ascertain which conductors were accepting bad ones, in this way remedying the situation. The company also should construct shelter for its patrons in these areas.

Another proposition recommended by Mr. Eastman was that the State should abolish the special compensation tax imposed upon the Elevated. If the company declares a dividend of more than 6 per cent, he said, it must pay to the State an amount equal to the excess. The company could then give many improvements and in this way it would not be a burden upon the taxpayers.

## SENATOR STONE DENIES CHANGE IN CHAIRMANSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of intimations that Senator Stone of Missouri might be replaced as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee because of his attitude in opposing the President's policy of armed neutrality, the Senator has given out the following statement:

"I am not going to resign as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and I am going to be retained in that chairmanship in the Senate reorganization."

"Democratic leaders say that there is little disposition to make any change in the chairmanship."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"I never explain what I say or do in the Senate on a great public question," said Senator William J. Stone of Missouri today, when asked for a statement regarding the attacks being made upon him throughout the country.

"I never go into the press or upon the floor of the Senate to explain today what I said or did yesterday," the senator continued, "but in due time I will scatter my speech of Saturday—with additional remarks which I am now putting into it—before the people of Missouri, from whom my commission comes. That will be my answer."

"What I say in the Senate is the explanation. No other is possible. To undertake to make what is called an explanation would be to admit that some explanation was necessary. If occasion arises for me to speak on any phase of this subject in the future, I will speak from my place in the Senate—and that will stand for itself."

"I am carefully studying my speech of last Saturday. I have been so hard pressed that I haven't had time to even read over and analyze what I said then. Every minute I can get away from the Senate I am devoting to that speech—adding and inserting remarks which I didn't have time to bring out while I was talking. When these are done and duly extended in the record, my case will be complete for my people back in Missouri."

## MINNESOTA GIVES LINCOLN PORTRAIT TO THE STATE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The House of Representatives held a belated Lincoln Day celebration, when Representative W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis presented the House with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted while Lincoln was President of the United States, says the Dispatch. The ceremonies were brief but impressive. Representative Washburn delivered a short address, giving a history of the painting and making the presentation.

The painting, 7x1½ feet, hangs in the alcove back of the Speaker's desk. It was draped with American flags and lights ranged above brought it out in strong relief.

President Lincoln sat for the portrait at the request of Elihu B. Washburn, then a Congressman from Lincoln's home district in Illinois. When Mr. Washburn was appointed Minister to France he presented the picture to his brother, W. D. Washburn, former United States Senator from Minnesota, and father of Representative Washburn.

## POSSIBILITIES OF CANDELILLA PLANT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—It is estimated that there is not less than 3,000,000 acres of land in the upper border region of Texas on which the wild candelilla plant grows in great profusion, and that this acreage is capable of giving an annual yield of this valuable vegetation aggregating not less than 4,000,000 tons, which at present prices, would mean a total income from that source of more than \$40,000,000, says the News.

The industry of making a high grade wax from the candelilla plant has made long strides in the last few years in that region. There are at this time about six factories in different parts of the candelilla growing country and each of these plants is turning out large quantities of the wax.

Candelilla wax is used in making candles, phonograph records, wood and leather polishes, floor waxes and varnishes; also in the manufacture of celluloid, rubber compounds, linoleum and various other articles and commodities.

## THIS CANDIDATE QUILTS

John D. Ryan of Holyoke, a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention from the eleventh Hampden district, withdrew from the contest this morning. His withdrawal made three received by the Secretary of State since Tuesday. The hour for withdrawals expires at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The arrangement and assortment of nominations at the election division of the secretary's office was completed today. It was announced that there are 950 candidates for the 320 places in the convention. Of these 754 are from the representative districts, of whom there will be 240 in the convention; 144 from the congressional districts, in which there are 64 places to be filled, and 52 are running at-large.

STATE PRISON REMOVAL URGED  
Before the legislative Committee on Public Institutions, Representative John P. Mahoney of Boston appeared today in favor of a resolution directing the Bureau of Prisons to prepare a scheme for the removal of the State prison from Charlestown to Bridgewater. The bureau is directed to report to the Legislature not later than Jan. 10, 1918. Col. Cyrus B. Adams of the Prison Commission favored the bill. There was no opposition.

## BILL FOR STATE TO BUY B. & M. STOCK EXPLAINED

Representative Frost Hopes for Reconsideration of Measure Which He Says Will Protect Interests of Minority Holders

Protection for the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, through the purchase by the State of Massachusetts of the controlling interest in the company, now owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but held temporarily by five trustees appointed by the Federal Court, is the object of a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative Harvey E. Frost of Somerville. The measure was reported upon adversely yesterday by the Committee on Railroads and the House, accepted the report. Mr. Frost hoped for a reconsideration this afternoon, but was unsuccessful in getting it.

According to Mr. Frost, the Boston & Maine Railroad is being reorganized by certain financial interests in behalf of the majority and not the minority stockholders, and also with a view of conserving the interests of the leased lines. He sees little or no protection for the minority holders of preferred and common stock, unless the State steps in and takes control.

"In introducing this bill," said Mr. Frost to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I am not acting in behalf of any coterie of stockholders, or any financial interest. It has seemed to me as if the three or four thousand individual holders of the common and preferred stock of the Boston & Maine were entitled to protection by the State, especially in view of the fact that the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts some years ago fixed the price at which some of them were compelled to purchase their holdings. I believe that this action places a responsibility on the State which it is bound to recognize."

"I realize that the 219,000 shares of common stock of the Boston & Maine, now held by the five men appointed by the United States District Court of New York, is in reality the property of the New Haven road, and that this holding is a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine. I am also aware that it would require an order of the same court to enable the State to purchase these shares and take control of the road. But I have no doubt that if the Massachusetts Legislature went before the Federal Court through the Attorney-General, that an order favorable to the purchase would be obtained."

"At the hearings in the Federal Court in Boston in December it was shown by numerous officials of the Boston & Maine that the company was enjoying a period of prosperity, and that it was in a fair way to recover much of the confidence formerly reposed in it by the investing and traveling public."

"While the receivership has been made permanent, and the road will not be given back to its stockholders until some reorganization plan which shall provide for taking care of the present floating indebtedness and other obligations is agreed upon, it appears to me as if the State should have a voice in that reorganization and that it should prevent, if possible, the levying of any heavy assessment upon the small stockholders, who, as I have said, purchased their stock by order of the State of Massachusetts at high prices."

"I am aware that the court has given the State, through its Attorney-General, permission to intervene in any of the proceedings dealing with the receivership, and from the annual report of that official, especially that portion dealing with the claim of the Hampden Railroad against the Boston & Maine it would seem as if Attorney-General Atwell intended to see that the interests of the State, which is already a large creditor, shall be fully protected."

"My bill goes somewhat farther than this action by the Attorney-General. It practically places the State of Massachusetts in a position whereby it can dictate and not accept terms from those men in financial circles who were more or less responsible for the present unfortunate conditions of the road's finances."

"My bill provides for the purchase of the stock which the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad transferred to the Boston Holding Company, by order of the Massachusetts legislature in 1909, and which the Holding Company handed over to the five Federal trustees by order of the United States court in 1915."

The stock so purchased by the State shall be held by three trustees appointed by the Governor. These trustees shall immediately call a meeting of the other stockholders of the Boston & Maine, for the purpose of electing a new board of directors of which the three trustees and the Attorney-General shall be members. To provide for the purchase of the stock, the State is to issue a sufficient amount of 25 year 4½ per cent bonds, to be known as the Boston Holding Company loan, the bonds to be sold at public auction or in such manner as may be deemed best."

"When the loaning public finds that the State of Massachusetts is behind the Boston & Maine railroad, I think that the company will have no difficulty in speedily adjusting its financial difficulties without a \$40 assessment on the small stockholders. Furthermore the company will be taken out of the hands of the financiers who have shown their inability to run the property successfully."

## RECLAMATION PROTECTION PLAN OF LAND OWNERS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Forty-five landowners from the 13 counties in the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district, organized themselves into the Reclamation Protective Association at a meeting held recently, says the Union.

The new organization is prepared to campaign for legislation that will curtail the assessing powers of the State Reclamation Board and put the power in the hands of the landowners in the various districts.

The organization will seek to bring about legislation that will give the landowners control of the assessing and organizing of their various districts. Although the majority of those who attended the meeting deny that their fight is aimed particularly at the Reclamation Board, they did not hesitate to say they believe the board has not handled the matters affecting the district in a proper manner.

The Reclamation Protective Association will lose no time in launching its campaign. A combined executive and legislative committee of representatives from each county in the district was appointed. The committee has the power to investigate and recommend legislation and between now and the second half of the legislative session its members will delve into every measure in both houses that affects reclamation, even remotely.

It has been decided already that Senator Chandler's bill, which provides for an election in the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district to determine whether the landowners want to abolish the district, should be supported, so this decision will rank first among the recommendations of the legislative and executive committee.

"We feel that unequal assessments on our lands have been made by the State Reclamation Board," said Lawrence Schilling, chairman of the recent

meeting. "Unless we develop enough power to head off the Reclamation Board, these unequal assessments will continue."

The money to finance the new association will be raised by each of the counties, which will each be expected to contribute \$100. It was stated that several of the counties have already agreed to put up their quota of the money needed and several of the individual landowners stated that they were willing to contribute in the furtherance of such a cause.

## KANSAS ROAD BILL WINS IN HOUSE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The good roads blockaders lost every fight they made in the Kansas House on the State Highway Commission Bill, says the Times.

The only important change made in the bill as drafted by the Roads Committee was that the commission should consist of three instead of two commissioners, who serve without pay. The commissioners are to be selected from the eastern, middle and western sections of the state. It will name engineers to handle the technical work of road and bridge building.

The county commissioners and the bridge company lobby were in evidence throughout the consideration of the bill, but their efforts to destroy the measure by creating a highway commission without authority or power to do things were defeated by an overwhelming vote on every amendment offered.

The Highway Commission has complete supervision of all general road and bridge work, not only in the counties, but in the townships as well, when the roads are rural mail routes or highways to market centers or cross-State roads.

KRESS COMPANY'S SALES  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Kress & Co. February sales were \$990,000, an increase of \$83,187, or 8 per cent; two months' sales \$1,926,171, an increase of \$279,724, or 17 per cent.

# Boston Tire Dealers Appointed Goodyear Service Stations

IF YOU HAVE BEEN disappointed in finding your own dealer out of stock in Goodyears, you can end this annoyance from now on.

Regular Goodyear Service Stations have been appointed in Boston, who carry at all times Goodyear Tires and Goodyear Tubes in every size, and Goodyear Accessories. If you will call on one of these dealers you will receive tire service you have probably never known before.

One out of every five cars in the country today is enjoying the longer mileage and the lower mileage cost of Goodyear Tires.

The extraordinary favoritism shown this particular tire would be even larger than this if everyone who asked for Goodyears got them.

For Goodyear Service Station Dealers are not content in merely selling you Goodyear Tires, Goodyear Tubes and Goodyear Accessories. Their interest continues until you have had maximum mileage and satisfaction from them.

They all have the same purpose, the same disposition—to hold your business by getting your friendship, by giving you the service you have a right to expect.

This service is given you over and above the extra mileage built into Goodyear Tires, which makes them go farther and last longer, and so cost you less in the end.



The Sign of the  
Goodyear Service  
Station Dealer

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.  
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories—and Goodyear Service—are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere in Boston.

## U. S. TO USE BOSTON DOCK

Compensation from the United States Government amounting to \$300,000 is assured the State of Massachusetts for use of the drydock being constructed in South Boston, according to an announcement from the Massachusetts Waterways Commission yesterday. Senator Weeks from Massachusetts stated the commission yesterday that night, authorizing the Navy Department to he says, as to whether four selectmen contract for the use of the drydock, are legally enough for the town.

For six years after the project is completed the money will be received once a year in \$50,000 lots.

## SELECTMAN RESIGNS

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Frederick N. Kerr, elected to a third term as a selectman and sworn in last Monday evening, tendered his resignation to Town Clerk George H. Carter last night. Consequently, Charles F. President Wilson had signed the bill Dutch, town counsel, is in a quandary, authorizing the Navy Department to he says, as to whether four selectmen contract for the use of the drydock, are legally enough for the town.

MISSSES' DRESSES AT \$1 TO \$11.50

Filene's



Misses' crepe de  
Chine dresses

like the  
picture

\$11.50

Highly desirable colors like champagne, gray, rose, soldier blue, navy.

—Other just as charming frocks of linen, ratine, serge and taffeta, at the same little price, \$11.50

(Filene's—call orders filled—fourth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## BOSTON SCHOOL BUDGET PASSED BY COMMITTEE

Total Appropriation of \$7,362,974 Is Required for Year for New Buildings and General Maintenance of System

Boston's school budget for the current year, amounting to a total of \$7,362,974, was passed by the Boston School Committee at a regular meeting held last evening. The budget was in the form of two appropriations, one of \$4,940,974 for the maintenance of the schoolhouse commission and the new schoolhouse construction and one of \$2,422,000 general maintenance. Of the former sum \$353,885 is to meet deficits in work undertaken last year caused by increase in cost of materials and construction. For the administration of the commission itself the sum of \$46,000 is appropriated, leaving a balance of \$541,109 for new work.

New work proposed for the current year includes an eight-room building and land in the Roger Wolcott district, Dorchester, \$104,026; eight-room annex to the Blackinton School in the John Cheever district, East Boston, \$104,026; one story, 10-room building with auditorium in the Eliot-Hancock district, North End, \$148,581; this building will be constructed with temporary roof to permit of the addition of more stories; eight-room annex in the Dearborn district, Roxbury, \$26,500 and \$89,000 for the purchase of site for a new building for the Public Latin School, this to be secured in the vicinity of the new Normal School group on Huntington Avenue.

Smaller sums were appropriated for the purchase of land for school yards in the Wells District, West End, the Oliver Wendell Holmes District in Dorchester, the Longfellow District in Roslindale and the Bowdoin District in the West End. This appropriation was voted against by Dr. Frederick L. Hogan as it did not include money for a new high school building in Dorchester. The superintendent explained that the construction of new buildings in Dorchester and the completion of others now in process of erection, would be used for junior high schools, would thereby greatly relieve the pressure on the Dorchester High.

The appropriation of \$6,422,000 includes for the salaries of instructors \$4,469,350, salaries of officers \$151,245, salaries of janitors \$353,000, fuel and light \$308,750, supplies \$346,426, physical education, including \$37,238 for playgrounds, \$92,255; nurses \$37,541, medical inspection \$28,459, extended use of school buildings, amount fixed by law \$35,537, pensions to teachers, sum fixed by law, \$109,780; pensions for janitors and attendance officers \$107,724, alterations and repairs \$487,870.

The appropriation provides for school gardening to be introduced into the schools this year as a part of regular school work. It will be taken up as a vocational activity and placed under the direction of John C. Broadhead, associate director of manual arts in charge of the industrial education. It provides also for an extension of instruction in the needle trades as a part of the continuation school work. The appropriation for coal and light shows an increase of \$103,831, due to the increase in cost per ton.

Dr. Hogan opposed a bill permitting William C. Crawford, principal of the Boston Trade School, to attend the convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. He thought such trips should be confined to supervising officers. Dr. Dyer explained that in this particular instance, when Mr. Crawford was organizing a new school, and the trip involved the inspection of similar schools, it seemed as though the trip would be of great immediate benefit to the work. The measure was passed.

The superintendent was authorized to organize an extension of the evening school this year as last. This will be held at the English High School building on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from April 2 to May 31 and will be for immigrants.

## STATE TO SUE FOR UNCOLLECTED TAXES

Henry C. Atwill, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is preparing to bring suits against tax collectors in cities and towns of the State to recover uncollected taxes for the year 1913 and prior thereto. The Attorney-General stated last night that he was unprepared to say what municipalities would be affected, and he had no estimate prepared as to the aggregate of the deficiencies of the collectors' accounts.

He is preparing to bring suits under the law which makes tax collectors and their sureties liable for uncollected taxes of three years or more standing. The law provides that the Tax Commissioner shall notify the Attorney-General of the amounts uncollected after three years, and that the law officer of the State shall proceed to recover the amounts due the municipalities.

**MANY WOMEN IMMIGRANTS**  
TOLEDO, O.—The arrival of the Patria in New York with 1717 passengers, nearly all women and children, and of the Cretic in Boston with more than 1000, and the report that 35,000 more have booked passage for America, have given rise to the opinion, says the Blade, that Italy is hurrying to get her unproductive population off her hands.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**John Scott Kettle, F. R. G. S.**, who recently gave an interesting review of the work of the Royal Geographical Society of London during the last 30 years, has the distinction of being an honorary member of geographical societies in 11 of the principal countries in Europe, as well as of Philadelphia, U. S. A. Dr. Scott Kettle is a native of Dundee, Scotland, and was educated at Perth and at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. For over 20 years he has been the editor of the well-known publication "The Statesmen's Year Book," and has written copiously on geographical and other subjects. In 1915 he was awarded the Callum Gold Medal (American Geographical Society) and the Gold Medal of Paris and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

**Leonard C. Robinson**, who has been named by the United States Farm Loan Board to be president and director of the Federal Land Bank to be located at Springfield, Mass., is a native of Russia. Coming to the United States in 1910 with himself as distinctly his chief asset, and with an ambition to rise in the world and be of service to his people as his chief aim, he eventually found himself a student at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1912. Four years later he was graduated from a New York City law school. But the legal profession did not attract him so much as the economic needs of the masses of Jews segregated in New York and in other seaboard towns. He came to be an ardent advocate of farming and agricultural societies, and, during his subsequent career, he has placed 2000 Jewish immigrants as farm owners sharing in agricultural cooperative societies, and 5000 as farm laborers. He also is a staunch champion of rural credit unions, and has written much about them and the other agricultural movements that he has led. In his new position he will bring to the post all this specialized knowledge about the rural problems for the immigrant who is steadily getting possession of some of the best farms of New England.

**Hugh Lenox Scott, U. S. A.**, who has been redetailed by President Wilson to serve as chief of the Army Staff, has been enabled, while in this position during the last three years, to shape for the better much of the army reorganization called for by experts; and he now stands before the country and Congress strongly urging universal military service. In 1915, acting under special orders from the President, he went to the Mexican border, and, by diplomacy, staved off physical combat between Mexican and American troops. In the same year he settled the Pite Indian controversy. After graduating from the military academy at West Point, General Scott entered the cavalry arm of the service, and, in the course of time, found himself a participant in the minor wars with the Indians. His interests in these people were not wholly military and professional. Their languages, customs, and religions also interested him, and he made it his business to master the knowledge he desired. This he has done to a surprising extent, so that there are few men in the country better informed on such subjects. His knowledge was obtained at first hand, and this led to friendships with the chiefs and guides of the tribes. They in the course of time came to trust him as they did no other white man; and as a result he has come to be the great pacificator, the man who can allay strife by dealing justly. During the Spanish-American war, General Scott made an excellent record; but it was not until he got to the Philippines and became administrator of the Sulu Archipelago that he had a chance to use his power for the betterment of the peoples whose welfare he was charged with guarding. He abolished slavery and the slavery trade. From 1906 to 1910 he was commander of the academy at West Point, and used the opportunity to broaden and deepen the curriculum and to bring about administrative reforms. General Scott is one of the most intellectual and accomplished men ever associated with the United States Army.

**Park Trammell**, Governor of Florida from 1913 to 1917, who has just been sworn in as junior United States Senator from that State, is a lawyer who, though a native of Alabama, was educated in Tennessee. His first experiences in Florida were in rather humble positions in trade, such as clerking and bookkeeping. Once he got on his feet, he turned to law, which he had studied at Cumberland University, Tennessee, and when admitted to the bar he settled at Lakeland. There he entered politics, became Mayor, and then rose to be a State lawmaker, first as Representative and later as Senator. From lawmaker to Attorney-General of the State, and then to being Governor—these have been the rungs on which he has climbed into the national Senate. If he proves serviceable to Florida, and a credit to the State, he is likely to remain in the Senate some time. It is the South's way of gaining sectional power greater than she otherwise might have. Her lawmakers learn the process of Government by being kept long enough in office to acquire influence.

## WORK OUTLINED FOR YEAR IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—Among the lines of work that have been planned by the Texas Industrial Congress for 1917 are: The vital necessity for rotation and diversification of field crops; economic value of home gardens; importance of live stock as a foundation of a permanent agriculture; advantages arising from the development of a dairying industry in Texas, and the opportunities afforded the farming people through the operation of national farm loan associations in every county.

## PRESS CONGRESS FOR 1918 UPHELD BY W. M. HUGHES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The question of the proposed International Press Congress to be held in Sydney in 1918, has given rise to some discussion among Australian journalists and journalistic associations. The New South Wales Institute of Journalists apparently incline to the opinion that such a congress would be very opportune at such a time as, owing to the war, it could not hope to be properly representative. It would be impossible for those countries actually engaged in fighting to send delegates; while Australia herself would be, in any case, unwilling to receive delegates from enemy countries. The World's Press Congress therefore would be defeated in its initial object, as it would be limited to Australian, New Zealand, American, and perhaps Canadian press representatives.

A letter embodying these opinions was recently addressed, via Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, to Mr. Hughes, the Federal Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes, however, is not in accordance with the opinion expressed. He has appealed for support of his own view to the Australian Journalists Association, and to the Australasian Provincial Press Association, who are unanimous in opposing the objections of the Institute of Journalists.

"Years of studied organization," writes the Secretary of the Australasian Provincial Press Association, "leads my executive to believe that given reasonable time and proper objective, the best journalists of the world can be relied on to attend a convention dealing with press matters. War or no war," he continues, "you will find this will be amply borne out in connection with the projected press congress of the world in Sydney in 1918." Mr. Hughes has, therefore, fully announced his intention of furthering the preparations for next year's press congress.

Referring to the Institute of Journalists' statement in connection with foreign enemy representatives, he draws their attention to the fact that at the last press congress held in 1916, no enemies were present. The only one who might be in any way classified under such a head was a New York journalist connected with one of the German papers published in that city. He, however, failed to put in an appearance. The Premier offers his guarantee, that no representative of an enemy newspaper will be permitted to take part in the projected congress; nor even, in fact, to land in Australia.

## POLISH GRATITUDE TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The German press has published the telegram sent by the Polish Provisional Council of State in Warsaw to President Wilson thanking him for his declaration in favor of an independent Poland, and expressing its satisfaction that for the first time in this war the head of a powerful neutral state and the chief representative of a great Nation has officially recognized this as the only just solution of the Polish question, and an indispensable condition for a permanent and just peace.

Meanwhile, the Frankfurter Zeitung learns that the students at Warsaw University have held a meeting at which the following resolution was adopted: On receipt of the news that the President of the United States has recognized the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Polish Nation toward the foundation of a free, independent Polish state to be in accordance with historical justice, as well as an absolutely necessary condition for a permanent peace, the Polish youth of Warsaw University hereby expresses its great joy and profound conviction that the assumption of so generous an attitude toward the Polish Nation on the part of President Wilson and of the whole noble American Nation will exercise a determining influence on the future treatment of the Polish question by the European powers.

At the close of this meeting the students repaired to the American Consulate, and as they were joined by the students from the Polytechnic and the Technical and Agricultural High schools, the procession formed numbered some 2000 people. Cheers for President Wilson, the United States and Poland were given in front of the building, and subsequently a deputation headed the American Consul-General the resolution adopted. An hour afterwards the entire staff of the Consulate called at the students' clubhouse to return the visit, and were greeted in a speech by one of their hosts. The Consul-General, in reply, said that he had come to return thanks for the splendid ovation in front of the Consulate, and to express his regret that he was not in the building at the time. He also thanked the students for their address to the President, which he promised to forward through the American Embassy in Berlin, and said he was convinced that both the Embassy and the President would receive it with the same sentiments as he had done. "I also," he added, "share the President's conviction that Poland must be free and independent, and must be given the opportunity to develop independently. Once more I thank all present for the demonstration and this reception. Poland forever!"

## COOPERATION IN COMMERCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Greater commercial cooperation between New Jersey and New York for the development of the port and terminal facilities of New York harbor, are urged by Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Mr. Taft's Mission

CHICAGO POST—William Howard Taft seems to have found a work he can do with enthusiasm and in which he can be of genuine service to his country and his time. As President of the sanest of all peace movements, the League to Enforce Peace, he is devoting his energies to a campaign of education. The South and the Southwest are to hear him in a series of addresses upon the program of the league. One item in the league's program that will be emphasized by Professor Taft is the importance of adequate preparedness. On this question he has recently taken an advanced position. "With the greatest reluctance," he says, "I have come to the conclusion that we should have compulsory military training. We are now looking over the brink of hostilities with so many of the belligerents in this war. Could we have better proof of the need for a body of trained men to defend the country? Compulsory military training, of course, means universal training. We congratulate Mr. Taft upon seeing not merely the compatibility of this idea with that of peace, but the inseparable relation of the two. It will do much good to have the doctrines of peace and preparedness linked logically in public discussion by a man of Mr. Taft's ability and essentially pacific spirit.

## Honest Advertising

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The House bill for an act to regulate advertising has gone to the Senate, where its advocates are urging its passage as it stands. It is based on similar bills that have been prepared by competent authorities, passed by legislatures and approved by courts. No one, we believe, can find serious objection to it. It has received the endorsement of responsible business men, advertisers in all legitimate lines of industry and commerce, advertising men and publishers. Some interested persons advocate a bill to apply only to those who knowingly utter false advertisements, but this would make such a law practically useless. The present bill will apply, if enacted, to the advertising of securities, service and merchandise. It strengthens the present law in that it affects doctors, dentists and others who give only service. They can be punished, upon conviction, just as the merchant can be punished under the present law, upon conviction. It will thus tend to make the way harder for the doctor who advertises that he can cure diseases that he cannot cure, and it gives some recourse to the victims of advertisers of fraudulent stock schemes. In short, under the provisions of the bill many questionable enterprises would be discouraged.

## Shipbuilding in United States

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—The advice that Los Angeles business men should invest in merchant ships, not only as a matter of civic patriotism but because such investment would show huge profits, fails to take into account that the shipyards of the United States generally are cluttered up with orders that will engage their energies for a long time ahead. There was under construction Jan. 1 in American yards a large number of steel ships of gross tonnage reaching well up to 2,000,000 tons. An amazing proportion of that tonnage was being built on foreign accounts. We should say that fully half of the steel merchant ships under construction in Pacific Coast yards are being built under Norwegian contracts, and, flying Norway's flag, will serve the needs of the Norwegians who placed the orders are acting in behalf of German or English capital. Foreign nations are keenly perceptive of the fact that when the war is over there will be a great demand for cargo carriers. That American shipyards should be devoting their energies so largely to the construction of vessels for foreign owners is not particularly creditable to American business foresight.

## Henry Ford's Methods

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—There is a hopelessness about the conditions of men working for a pittance which makes them reckless and utterly indifferent to their own future. The man who is making enough to get ahead begins to plan for the future, have visions of competence and financial independence. Mr. Ford has been bitterly and unjustly denounced in many circles because of his pacifist views; yet Mr. Ford has been raising up soldiers by the wage system which enables his employees to own their own homes. A man will fight to defend his home. He will go to war to uphold the Government and the wage system which makes it possible for him to have a home and protects him in the full enjoyment of it. But nobody ever went to war to defend a rooming house or a lunch counter. A call by Uncle Sam for volunteers would get a vastly greater percentage of Ford employees today than would have been the case two years ago.

## ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

A conference for the purpose of forming a committee of 100 leading citizens to aid in the work of meeting some of the expenses handicapping the work of the Roxbury Boys Club will be held next Wednesday evening, at 80 Dudley Street. James J. Storrow, president of the Boston City Council will preside. During the evening the boys will be seen at their various pursuits and there will be an exhibition of some of their handwork.

## EVERETT ALDERMEN MEET

EVERETT, Mass.—Members of the Board of Aldermen admitted, after a meeting last evening, that Alderman Winfield S. Hamlin, for whose unseating Mayor John J. Mullen recently asked, will not be ousted from the board. The decision reached by the aldermen in executive session last evening will be made public next Monday evening.

## TRIBUTE TO GRAND RABBI OF TANGIER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco—Mordecai Ben-Gurion, Grand Rabbi of Tangier, was no ordinary man. Elected by his coreligionists as Grand Rabbi—that is, a religious leader—he was, nevertheless, a functionary of the Moorish Government, inasmuch as his office carried with it the exercise of jurisdiction over the native Jews. In civil matters. In the same way, foreign consuls have jurisdiction over their respective subjects, only in their case they are amenable to their own Governments alone. For hundreds of years the Moors had granted some such concession to the Jews; but notwithstanding this, the lot of the latter was a sorry one indeed, until the coming of the European in Morocco in numbers, and until a greater political interest was taken in the country by foreign nations—a matter of comparatively recent date. In 1855, when Mordecai Ben-Gurion assumed office, there had been a considerable improvement and many of the grosser cruelties of the past had been given up; but still much remained to be done. Few could have been better fitted for the part he had to play in the difficult and delicate position to which he was called at the early age of 28, in a country of topsy-turvy conditions and in-and-out goings; but, owing to his unselfish character and broad and temperate view, he was enabled to pass through the ordeal unscathed. His stipend, sufficient perhaps in earlier years, was, under the changed conditions, quite inadequate. But nothing would induce him to accept the repeated offers of increase from his grateful people. "Give it to the poor: I have all I need," was the one reply. In this way, it may be said, he devoted large sums to charitable purposes.

In his dealings with the Moorish authorities, the Grand Rabbi invariably displayed a tact and patience which all praised; and with his own people, by preaching as well as by practice, he strove to eliminate all thoughts of hatred, bitterness and revenge. That much better relations exist now between the Moors and Jews than ever before in history is no doubt, due, in a great measure, to this one man.

## BRITAIN CURTAILS LIST OF EXEMPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet, and following upon the instruction of the Director-General of National Service that Government departments are to cancel forthwith all exemptions granted to young men of 18 to 22 years of age passed for general service, the War Office has ordered the immediate call of these men to the colors. Instructions have been issued to recruiting officers that men of 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 passed for general service and employed in Government establishments or by controlled and badged firms, are to be called up for service at once.

The order affects Government servants of all kinds, including policemen, firemen, teachers, men in the employment of local authorities, post office servants, customs and excise employees and the civil service generally. It does not apply to men engaged in agriculture, steel production, mines, quarries, railway shops, transport work, shipyards, or to men in the occupations covered by the trade card scheme.

In the cases of men of the ages mentioned above who hold tribal exemptions, with the exception of those in certified occupations, reviews are to be applied for immediately. All War Office exemptions and recruiting officers' exemptions for men of the ages mentioned have been canceled, with the exception of a few relating to students serving in officers' training corps who are undergoing training for commissions in the forces and others under instruction in schools of wireless telegraphy.

A further War Office order calls to the colors men of military age who have been classified in categories BII and CII. Men classed in B and C categories employed on the work of national importance set out above, and those who have been placed in substitution for general service men called to the colors, or men who have been controlled as Army reserve munition workers are excepted. Similarly this further order does not apply to men in possession of certificates of exemption granted by tribunals or Government departments.

## W. F. MASSEY ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A luncheon was given by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, recently to the Premier of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey and Mrs. Massey, and Sir Joseph and Lady Ward. Mrs. Fawcett and Lady Frances Balfour were the hostesses. This gathering, said Mrs. Fawcett in her speech, is to beg Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward to carry back to the women of New Zealand the affectionate expression of our gratitude for the splendid gifts they have poured upon us and the kind thoughts which accompanied these gifts. Mr. Massey, in responding, bore testimony to the good effects of women's suffrage in New Zealand. In New Zealand, he said, women took an equal share in working for and maintaining the home and they did not intend to have the prosperity of the home and the country tampered with by theorists. Woman suffrage has worked well, he said. We are perfectly satisfied with it and we would not go back on it for anything. Lady Frances Balfour spoke of the willingness of the women of New Zealand to send their relatives at the call of the Mother country.

The H. & S. Pogue Co.

**Women's Unassailably Correct FOOTWEAR**

Our Spring showing will be especially interesting to men who value grace and distinction in footwear, combined with the utmost in quality and value.

EXTRA SMART BOOTS in colored kid or combinations, \$15.00 a pair

IMPRESSIVELY STYLISH LOW SHOES in purely exclusive effects, \$5.00 to \$15.00 a pair

FOURTH AND RACE STREETS, CINCINNATI

**87th BIRTHDAY SALE**

The Oldest Dry Goods Store west of the Alleghenies will celebrate its 87th Anniversary with a special sale of its reliable merchandise at special prices for one week.

Monday, March 12th, to Saturday, March 17th.

Our Anniversary Sales have become famous and are looked forward to with keen interest each year by the thousands of our customers, because of the dependable qualities of merchandise offered at such money-saving prices. We will be pleased indeed to have you as a patron of this sale.

## The John Shillito Company CINCINNATI



**VICTROLA OUTFITS**  
\$17.25 to \$218

Small Payments  
Mail Orders Given Special Care



The John Shillito Company  
CINCINNATI, O.

**The Denton Co.**  
Distinctive Dress for Women & Children

Race at Seventh.  
CINCINNATI

**Tailleur Suits**  
\$39.75

They are meeting with instant favor because of their beauty of line, richness of material, newness of style and perfection of tailoring.

All new materials and colors, exquisitely hand tailored.

Other styles from \$25 to \$150

**"SWEET CLOVER" LUNCH ROOMS**  
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St. Entrance to Gibson House

General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.  
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.  
Luncheon 11 to 3. Cincinnati. Dinner 5 to 7.30.

**EXCLUSIVE DRESSMAKERS**  
**Mrs. Marius Ziescher**  
LADIES' TAILORS

430 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

**NOVELTY ELECTRIC LAMPS**  
and Household Appliances

**THE ELECTRIC SHOP**  
405 Race Street, CINCINNATI

**Townsend's Purest Dairy Products**  
Best for Baby—Best for You

Telephones West 3767-3469. CINCINNATI, O.

**E. G. Hill Floral Co.**  
532-534 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.  
Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store

**THE FAIR COMPANY**  
CINCINNATI, O.  
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

try. If, she said, in the giving of our children to the nation's need there has been any bitterness in our hearts, it was that we were not enfranchised citizens of this great nation. The men and women of New Zealand are free people, living under free institutions. We send a solemn message of thanks and of sympathy to those brave and generous men who have fought for the salvation of our homes, of our country and of the people who are suffering. Next time we come to this country, said Sir Joseph Ward, I believe we shall have the pleasure of shaking hands with women who are using their votes.

## MISSOURI RIVER CAMPAIGN

OMAHA, Neb.—City Commissioner Jardine of Omaha went to Council Bluffs recently and told members of the Chamber of Commerce of the benefits that would accrue to Council Bluffs and Omaha if the Missouri River were made navigable, says the World-Herald. The time is ripe, said Mr. Jardine, to establish river transportation between Sioux City on the north and Kansas City on the south.

**Formal Opening of Spring Fashions March 13th and 14th**

**The McAlpin Co.**  
CINCINNATI

Style Without Extravagance.

**The Lowry & Goebel Co. FURNITURE**  
of Character at Popular Prices

Home of the Parlor Pathosphone, the Perfect Phonograph

125-127-129 West Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Absolutely Clean, Classy and Correct

**White Star Laundry Co.**  
CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE  
Phone Canal 1838

1824 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. Offices People's Car.

We Solicit Your Patronage on the Ground of Doing Better

**DYEING AND DRY CLEANING**  
**THE C. W. LOUGHEAD CO.**  
Gilbert and Winton Sts., CINCINNATI, O.  
Phone Canal 27

**BROWNING KING & CO.**  
Race and Fourth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

**MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS**  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
Quality at the Lowest Price

**THE WALNUT HILLS LAUNDRY COMPANY**  
1022-32 Forker Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.  
Phone N. 127

**HIGH GRADE LAUNDRIES**

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS—HATS**  
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

**THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.**  
ANDERSON & BURNHAM BUILDING

5-10-12 E. Fourth Ave., Opp. Bilton, Cincinnati, O.

**Walk-Over Shoes**  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Grand Opera House, 521 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, O.

**HARDWARE FOR HARD WEAR CUTLERY THAT CUTS TOOLS FOR SOLES**

Save the Difference  
CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

**PICKERINGS**  
Fifth & Main Sts.

**CLOSSON'S**  
The store that inspires the joy of Gift Giving

THE GIFT SHOP  
4th Street W. of Race, Cincinnati, O.  
Canal 3197

**Cincinnati Corset Company**  
130-132 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, O.

**B. R. DUNN CO.**  
BUILDERS OF GOOD CLOTHES

514 Main Street, Blymire Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

**THE W. A. BORIN CO.**  
PRINTING—BINDING—ENGRAVING  
18 Blymire Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Shirts—To Order—Men's Furnishings Goods.  
THE LAURENCE & ANDERSON CO.  
402 Main St., CINCINNATI, O.

## FOOD ECONOMY IN ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME Italy—The Italian Government is making an effort to insure a more economic use of food in Italy. Recently the Hon. Leonardo Bianchi addressed the National Union of Teachers on the subject in Rome. He laid great stress on the necessity for encouraging the people to exercise economy in every possible way, and so, he pointed out, the united efforts of the people would be of very considerable assistance to the treasury. Italians, he declared, must learn to live moderately and he referred to the remarkable example of Russia, where the consumption of alcohol was completely stopped and pointed to the great sacrifices made by the French people, adding that Italians had so far not made any very drastic changes in their mode of living. The speaker urged his audience to follow the example of their King, adding that if the King could be so moderate, could work so hard and abstain from luxuries and even comforts, his people could do the same.



## PRUSSIA FACES A VERY SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION

Dr. Michaelis Declares Question  
Must Be Dealt With Energetically—Opinions Vary as to  
Reasons for Shortage

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Dr. Michaelis, the new Prussian State Commissioner for Food, made a grave statement in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday. The dislocation of supplies, owing to weather conditions, he said, had caused such distress, especially in the industrial districts, that a graver situation could hardly be imagined, but the outlook was serious, not only for the present, but for the whole economic year and drastic measures would have to be taken if the nation was to hold out.

In the third year of the war, all sections of the population were not showing the hoped-for steadfastness in this connection and this might have the gravest consequences. Towns were no longer exercising the strict supervision of foodstuffs that was indispensable. Bread tickets were being falsified and mills, especially the smaller ones, had reduced the meal supply in a shocking manner by contravening regulations, while grain was used extensively for fodder.

Despite derisive remarks from the Socialists the Minister said the authorities must and would deal with the situation energetically and observed that the position at the end of the economic year, if supplies failed, would be indescribable and would not bear thinking of. The speech was applauded by the Left and Center and a Socialist speaker afterwards declared that Prussian agrarians and not England were to blame if hunger prevailed and asked the Government if it had not yet had enough of the whole world's hatred of reactionary Prussia.

Subsequently, Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, defended himself vigorously against attacks and remarked it was a consolation to remember that the Reichstag could neither appoint nor depose Prussian ministers. He referred to the critical situation created by the partial success of the Entente starvation plan, attributed the small bread ration to the bad harvest and said that there was little hope of a decrease in meat prices.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAMPAIGN AT DARDANELLES

Commission in Report Criticizes  
War Council—Speaks Frankly  
of Lord Kitchener

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The views of the Dardanelles commission on the inception and origin of the Gallipoli campaign are given in the conclusions already cabled. From the first of those conclusions regarding the initiation of the Dardanelles attack as an ideal method for defending Egypt, an exception has been made. This, the report shows, is due to diplomatic, naval or military reasons, and this applies to other passages in the report. As is well known, the report is only published after consultation with Great Britain's allies and before correct judgment can be made of this great incident of the early days of the war, much will have to be published that is not likely to see the light for a long time.

Criticism, as already indicated, is made of the War Council generally, which then consisted of Mr. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Winston Churchill and Lord Crewe and especially of Lord Fisher, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill. Besides Walter Rother's minority report already published, Andrew Fisher and Sir Thomas Mackenzie dissent from censure of Lord Fisher and other expert advisers for their silence. Mr. Fisher dissents in the strongest terms from the idea that departmental advisers of a minister in his company at a council meeting should express any views at all other than to the minister and through him unless specifically invited. It would seem the fate of responsible government if servants of the State were to share the responsibility of ministers to Parliament and to the people on methods of public policy. Sir Thomas Mackenzie also thinks that if a departmental official states his opinion to his minister he has discharged his official duty.

The report refers to the necessity of speaking frankly of Lord Kitchener's part, but reminds its readers that it has been impossible to check his recorded opinions by the light of subsequent explanation, and adds that even some errors of judgment cannot obscure his very distinguished services to his country. The burden of the criticism of Lord Kitchener is that he centralized everything in himself, acting as his own chief of staff and giving orders over the heads of chiefs of departments.

The general staff became practically nonexistent. Lord Kitchener's methods were eminently suited for smaller operations but the result in this case was to throw on him work which no individual, however capable, could cope with successfully.

Similarly with Winston Churchill the Board of Admiralty had sunk into a secondary position and, in this re-

spect, the report states that Mr. Asquith was ill-informed as regards methods in which the Admiralty business was conducted when he informed the commission that the members of the War Council were entitled to assume that any view laid before him by the First Lord was the considered opinion of the Board of Admiralty as a whole.

While Mr. Churchill was stating the views of the Admiralty to the council, his naval expert advisers, such as Lord Fisher, appear frequently to have been sitting there in silent but nevertheless extreme hostility. Report credits Mr. Churchill with thinking he correctly represented the collective views of the Admiralty experts, but says he was carried away by his sanguine temperament and his firm belief in the success of the undertaking he advocated.

In this connection, the report mentions the formation of a war staff group, immediately after the outbreak of war, which was, at Lord Fisher's instance, greatly strengthened in November, 1914. The creation of this group diminished the authority and minimized the collective activity of the Board of Admiralty, and evidence shows that the Junior Sea Lords strongly resented and protested against their position. They were not consulted before the naval attack in the Dardanelles was made.

Although none of Mr. Churchill's expert advisers absolutely expressed dissent, all evidence leads to the conclusion that he had obtained their support, to a less extent than he imagined. Lord Fisher reluctantly acquiesced, the report shows, in the Dardanelles operations, so long as he thought they would not seriously interfere with his plans elsewhere. But when, in May, he became convinced that the demands made on the fleet for action in the Dardanelles would prejudice his alternative schemes, he resigned his post at the Admiralty. His resignation was due solely to this cause and not to his objections to the original scheme for attacking the Dardanelles, considered exclusively on its merits.

In his evidence, Lord Fisher stated his emphatic objection to a naval operation alone in the Dardanelles, declaring he always thought it was doomed to failure, but the commission holds he never recorded any such strongly adverse opinions as these at the time, nor did he impress others with the strength of his objections. In conclusion the commission discussed the results of the operation and held that, while the attempt to force the Dardanelles failed, it would be an exaggeration to say that the expedition, considered as a whole, was a failure. It was fairly successful in creating a diversion in favor of Russia, and, but for it Bulgaria would have joined the Central Powers at a much earlier date. The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, was very emphatic on these points, and added that Lord Kitchener always insisted that the expedition contained and immobilized very nearly 300,000 Turkish soldiers, for the best part of nine months. Lord Grey said there were certain consequences which would have happened sooner, if the expedition had not been going on.

The commission is generally in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey, but regard Lord Kitchener's estimate of the number of Turkish troops immobilized for nearly nine months as conjectural.

### Mr. Asquith and Report

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Asquith has given notice to ask the Prime Minister on Monday whether, as the Dardanelles commission's report reviews and pronounces judgment on the conduct of the servants of the Crown, instructions will be given for publication of the evidence on which the findings purport to be founded and whether an early opportunity will be afforded the House for a discussion of the report.

## NORWAY STREET STOP COMPROMISE

At an informal hearing before the street commissioners today it was agreed among the opponents and proponents of a five-minute stopping schedule for teams and vehicles on Norway Street between Massachusetts Avenue and Falmouth Street that there should be a 15-minute schedule with the understanding that the police would enforce the new regulation stringently.

A short time ago the street commissioners granted a petition to have the regulations changed so that no team or vehicle could stop on that section of Norway Street for more than five minutes instead of the former allowance of 20 minutes. This petition was granted.

After the adoption of the new regulation opponents circulated a petition to have the old schedule restored. The five-minute regulation will remain in force until the commissioners hold a formal public hearing.

### SALEM CITY COUNCIL

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem City Council yesterday received from City Solicitor Chapple an opinion that Mayor Benson was warranted in vetoing the appropriation for the Auditor's Department. The veto was sustained by a vote of 6 to 5. As the matter now stands, there is no appropriation for the Auditor's Department, but under the law, one-twelfth of the total appropriated last year is available to defray expenses each month.

### NORRISTOWN Y. M. C. A.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Leading men have concluded that Norristown, with its 20,000 population, is not doing what it should for the uplift of young men, says a special to the Ledger, and they propose to erect a new Young Men's Christian Association building at a cost of \$150,000.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

our own or hostile minor fighting actions. "West of Wysschaete our storming detachments entered into an English position and returned with 37 prisoners, two machine guns and one mine thrower.

"In the Somme sector there were repeated clashes of reconnoitering detachments. Fifteen Englishmen remained as prisoners in our hands. "On the left bank of the Meuse in the evening a French thrust directed against our lines on the South slope of Height 300 failed."

Thursday—The official German communication issued this evening, says that snow is falling on the west front, and that no events of particular importance have occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night, reads: We have advanced our lines slightly on either side of the 'nerve Valley'; otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

Last night our troops successfully entered the German trenches near Blaches and secured some prisoners. Southeast of Chaulnes and south of Arras our opponents raided our front line. In each case the raid was preceded by a heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing.

The artillery on both sides was active at various points on the whole front. In the neighborhood of Givenchy we carried out a bombardment of the enemy trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

In Champagne, after intense artillery preparation, our troops succeeded in capturing the greater part of a salient occupied by our opponents on Feb. 15 between Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. One hundred prisoners, among them two officers, remained in our hands.

On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery fire overturned German organizations between Hill 304 and Avocourt wood. In Alsace our batteries dispersed a strong enemy detachment south of Cernay.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Russians in Persia have made further important progress in their pursuit of the Turks, from Hamadan, the War Office announced yesterday. After their capture of the Asadabad summit they continued their progress southward, and on Monday occupied the town of Kangavar.

In the direction of Bijar and Dauletabad, military operations continue to develop.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—An Italian official statement says: Despite the weather, there were some violent artillery actions, especially in the Adige Valley zone.

## STRINGENT RULES AGAINST LIQUOR FOR "L" WORKERS

President Brush Announces New  
Regulations in a Statement  
Issued Today

Stringent regulations regarding the use of intoxicating liquor by officials and employees of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, whether on or off duty, were announced today in a statement issued by Matthew C. Brush, president of the company. The Boston Elevated has maintained rules and regulations relating to the use of liquor by persons connected with the service of the company for many years, but those announced today are the most prohibitive that the company has issued.

By the new regulations, which were issued as a general order from the President's office, the use of intoxicating liquor either on or off duty in any manner that may impair the efficiency of the employee or official for his duties will be considered sufficient cause for discharge. Copies of the regulations will be posted in the offices, car barns, shops, and departments, and in addition each person connected with the service of the company will be sent a separate copy. The regulations are as follows:

"To all officials and employees: The use of intoxicating liquor by officials or employees, whether to excess or not, and whether on or off duty, in such a way as, taking the nature of their duties into account, may impair their efficiency or render doubtful their fitness for the responsibilities involved in their employment, shall be sufficient cause for their discharge."

In speaking of the order J. Harvey White of the company said that President Brush was absolutely in earnest in regard to the liquor question, and that being a total abstainer himself he would like to have 10,000 men in the employ of the company who under no circumstances would touch liquor. President Brush, he said, believes that the use of liquor in any form impairs a man's usefulness and will do all in his power to stamp out its use among those connected with the service of the company in any way.

## AMERICAN SHIP MET SUPPOSED GERMAN RAIDER

Speedy Craft Circled Freighters  
Near the Azores Without Dis-  
playing Signals — Steamer  
City of Memphis Stopped

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. D. M. Nicoll of the American freight ship Sugura, which arrived here today, made the statement that he had seen a cargo vessel of high speed near the Azores on his trip across the Atlantic, and expressed the belief that the ship was a German commerce raider. The vessel was described by Captain Nicoll as carrying two masts and a single funnel.

Captain Nicoll said that his suspicions were aroused when the strange vessel sailed a complete circle around the American craft. No signals were displayed.

The Sugura met in Havre the skipper of the American freighter City of Memphis, which had just reached the French port with a cargo of cotton from New York. The City of Memphis' officers, according to Captain Nicoll, told of having been stopped by a German submarine, whose commander refrained from sinking the City of Memphis because she was an American ship and Germany and the United States were on good terms. The German submarine order in regard to the barred zone was issued the following day.

### U-Boat Activities

German Statement on the Number of  
Vessels Sunk

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—An announcement was made by the Admiralty yesterday that there have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean eight steamships and seven sailing vessels, totaling more than 40,000 tons.

Among the vessels sunk, says the statement, were the following: "Feb. 19—A heavy laden transport steamer of about 8000 tons, near Porto d'Anzio.

"Feb. 20—Norwegian steamer Doravore of 2500 tons, with parcels from Genoa to London.

"Feb. 22—Four sailing vessels with coal for Italy.

"Feb. 24—British transport steamer of about 8000 tons, armed with 15-centimeter cannon and protected by trawlers; Greek steamer Moulis, 2950 tons, with cottonseed, for London, both sunk south of Crete.

"Feb. 26—Armed British steamer Clan Farquhar, 5858 tons, with cotton and coal for England.

"Feb. 27—Armed British steamer Brodmore, 4071 tons, with frozen meat.

"One captain and two engineers were made prisoner."

### Shipping Losses

Sir Edward Carson Tells of Vessels  
Sunk Last Month

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from Its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—In a speech yesterday, Sir Edward Carson said that very nearly half a million tons of shipping was sunk last month, or at the rate of 6,000,000 a year; only half was British tonnage. They should deal with the situation as if that might go on. What did 6,000,000 tons of shipping convey to these shores? If they succeeded in reducing it, it would be very easy to relax restrictions.

Sir Edward, who declared that the new problem threatening their supremacy upon the seas was not yet solved, urged the men in shipyards not to dawdle through their work, that they should "sacrifice every ounce of muscle, to put into repairs of ships all that was necessary for them to carry on."

### Spain Urged to Act

Socialists Take Strong Position Against  
U-Boat Warfare

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The Socialist Party in Spain has taken up a strong position in favor of measures of resistance to the German submarine campaign, and for the punishment of espionage. The party has just adopted an appeal to Spaniards on the subject.

The appeal reviews the origin of the war, the crushing of Serbia, the invasion of Belgium, and the treatment accorded the populations of the invaded countries. Submarine warfare on merchant ships is characterized as being "in contempt of humane sentiments."

The appeal says that the Socialist Party unanimously approves suppressing the German spy system, to which it attributes the effectiveness of the German blockade of Spanish ports. It says that the Government ought to act energetically against criminal acts by foreign elements, punishing every spy.

### Small Cargo Carriers

Engineer Evolves Plan to Evade  
U-Boat Danger

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan whereby cargo tonnage can be created in this country "faster than Germany can sink it" has been devised by F. Huntington Clark, an engineer, and was announced here before a joint session of the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America and the Motor Boat Club of America.

The new type of vessel, it was said, could be built in great numbers, quickly, at small cost, and by men of little skill. Each vessel would be mastless

and of diminutive size and would have such low visibility, as compared with the great steel ships now afloat, that it could be seen by a submarine at barely more than a third of the distance at which the 10,000-ton steamship is now detected.

It was estimated that 1,000,000 tons, or 1000 vessels of 1000 tons each, with a speed of nine knots, could be built at a cost of \$160,000,000 in a year. These boats would be 155 feet over all, with 35 feet beam.

### Vauban's Course Changed

British Ship Puts Into Bermuda,  
Where Passenger Is Searched

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British steamship Vauban, arriving here today from Rio de Janeiro, last Sunday put into Bermuda, where two women, Government agents, examined Mrs. J. V. Zink, 463 Palisades Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Passengers aboard the ship said Mrs. Zink's stateroom was searched, a package of letters removed, and that she was subjected to a rigid search.

The Vauban, it was stated, turned into Bermuda over protests of the passengers, after it had been posted that the ship had changed its course on orders from the British Admiralty.

Mrs. Zink went to Rio de Janeiro last November, to meet her husband, who is said to be a chemist with a large business in South America.

### Americans on Alfonso XIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Americans from Germany aboard the Alfonso XIII, which reached Havana March 5, were reported to the State Department today as follows: Consul H. G. Seltzer, Hamburg, Pa.; Consul at Breslau; Mrs. White and Miss Ella White (American Embassy employees), Honolulu; Meta Winter, Detroit, Embassy clerk; Ruth Lehmann, Embassy clerk, Cleveland; Mrs. Stormer and Miss Vivian Stormer, Embassy clerk, Boston.

### Five Ships Arrive in Port

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five big ships, including the Norwegian-American line Berge's (Jord), arrived here today. The others were the Suruga, American, from Havre; Lycoon, British, from London; Minnehaha, British, from London; and the Virginia, American, from Marseilles.

## RESOLUTION URGES CALL OF EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from page one)

session continuously until it had voted. Some senators expressed the desire that the rule be modified so that the cloture might be invoked by a majority vote. Others thought that the one hour of debate allotted to each member after the rule had been brought into operation was too little time, which to discuss important legislation.

Senator La Follette was the final speaker on the adoption of the rule. He said he would not state his position on the amended bill at that time, but would reserve his remarks until the bill again is before the Senate. The Senator declared that all the important legislation piles up at the end of the session. He said:

"You pile up legislation of that sort, and then 48 or 50 hours before the end of the session you bring in a bill that trenches on the constitutional authority of Congress, and demand that debate shall be made to conform. With this sort of a rule, and an iron

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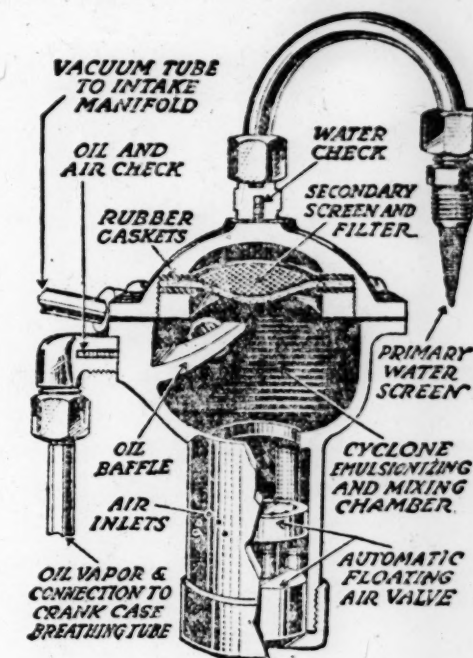
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line mileage, averaging  
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ing tube to preserve  
condition of cylinder in-  
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Draws water vapors  
from return water mani-  
fold and carries them to  
cylinders.

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ly removes hard bit-  
tens which has al-



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vents further formation.

A gravity regulated  
air valve automatically  
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EASTERN OFFICE, 151 Broadway, New York.

Dealers and Motorists: In case you do not visit the show, by all means write for full particulars.

## EDISON COMPANY FILES EXHIBIT ON COST OF MANHOLES

Professor Clifford, Expert for  
City of Boston, Again on  
Stand for Cross-Examination

Exhibits showing the aggregate cost of manholes constructed by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston were filed with the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today at the resumed hearing on the street lighting contract between the city of Boston and the company by Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company.

The exhibits were filed for purposes of comparison with the estimates which had been prepared by Prof. Harry E. Clifford, an expert employed by the city.

The cross-examination of Professor Clifford, which began yesterday opened this morning on the question of costs of constructing manholes and racking the cables in the manholes. In his testimony Professor Clifford said he believed that his methods of computing the cost of such work were more accurate than those used by the company in preparing its estimates.

At the hearing yesterday the welfare work of the Edison company was characterized as an "expensive benefit for the few and paid for by the consumers of electricity" by Commissioners Lewenberg and Schaaf.

Commissioner Lewenberg declared that consumers were paying for the maintenance of tennis courts which they were not permitted to use and which he said he did not believe over 1 per cent of the company's employees ever used. Commissioner Schaaf said that the welfare work was failing in many directions and while not saying that the company was not paying fair wages he advised a fair day's wage for a fair day's work as a preferable policy in promoting mutual respect and harmony to welfare work.

Mr. Ives said the land in question had been bought for development purposes, and rather than leave it idle the company decided to improve it for recreation until such time as it was needed for business development. He said he understood that the commissioners were sitting in this particular case as a board of arbitration but added that he was inclined to think that "you are partisan because of your expressions."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MOVE  
DETROIT, Mich.—The first official move of the Pennsylvania Railroad toward entering Michigan for its connection with the Detroit district came recently when a certificate of authorization was issued by the State Railroad Commission, says the Free Press.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SIR HUGH LANE'S  
PICTURES HUNG IN  
LONDON GALLERY

Thirty of 39 in Collection Are in  
National Gallery—Dublin to  
Have Occasional Loan

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
art correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The dispute between London and Dublin (acutely acrimonious it became) as to which city should inherit Hugh Lane's gift of modern continental pictures, has ended down. London has them. London will keep them. There is no doubt about that; but London promises occasionally to lend a few of them to Dublin. They will be housed in the new continental annex that is to be built in the rear of the Tate Gallery at Millbank. So one of the dreams of Hugh Lane's life will come true, and the reproach of almost ignoring modern continental art can no longer be cast at London.

As this gift has made art history, and will make more as the years pass, for this nucleus of continental pictures will grow and expand, it is proper to give a list here of the 39 pictures that form the Lane bequest. They are:

Barry, "Forest of Fontainebleau"; Bonvin, "Still Life"; Bonin, "Touretteville"; Corot, "Summer Morning"; "Palace of the Popes, Avignon"; "Peasant Woman"; Courbet, "Self Portrait"; "In the Forest"; "The Snow Storm"; "A Pool"; Daubigny, "Portrait of Daubigny"; Daubigny, "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza"; Degas, "La Plage"; Diaz, "Love's Offering"; Fantin-Latour, "Still Life"; Keraudren, "The Law Courts"; Fromentin, "A Slave"; Gerome, "Portrait of a Naval Officer"; Ingres, "Duc d'Orleans"; Johnkin, "Skating"; Madrazo, "Portrait"; Manet, "La Douane"; "Marquis del Grillo"; "Aurelia"; "En Voyage"; Manet, "Mlle. Eva Gonzales"; "Concert aux Tuileries"; Manet, "The Bird Cage"; Monet, "Vetheuil"; "Sunshine and Snow"; Monticelli, "Hayfield"; Berthe Morisot, "Jour d'Été"; Pissarro, "Printemps"; "Louvenciennes"; Puvion de Chavannes, "Beholding of John the Baptist"; "Toilet"; Renoir, "Les Parapluies"; Rousseau, "Moonlight"; A. Stevens, "The Present"; Vieillard, "The Mantelpiece."

Thirty of these 39 pictures have been hung in the National Gallery. Crowds visit them every day. To many people they form the first introduction to modern continental art.

No one pretends that they are the best examples of these various modern masters. America is far richer in Manet, Monet, Degas, Corot, Puvion de Chavannes and Renoir. America has long been acquiring works by these painters, while England, true to her curious insular prejudices, has neglected them. A few minor examples, and a few modern Dutch pictures have crept, the gift of Mr. Drucker, into the national collection, but never before have Manet, Monet, Degas, Renoir, Daubigny and Puvion de Chavannes possessed the portals of the National Gallery.

The two Manets are well known. "The Concert aux Tuileries" shows a delightful jumble of personalities. The gentlemen in their high silk hats, black coats and light trousers include Zola and Manet himself; the ladies—the figure in the foreground in a blue veil is charming—revive the fashions of the sixties. Monet's "Vetheuil: Sunshine and Snow," although not a first-class Monet, is an excellent example of his rendering (as seen by an artist) of the true colors of sunshine and snow. "La Plage" by Degas is a masterpiece of painting. The knowledge shown in it will be a revelation to untravelled British painters, and as for the still-life by Bonvin it is to be matched only by the very best of Fantin-Latour. The Daubigny "Don Quixote" is a beginning, but what a beginning! There is really nothing more to add. The artist's intention is fully expressed. The Renoir "Les Parapluies" is amusing, but it is a second-rate Renoir, not to be compared with the group acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, New York, a few years ago, for a large sum. "The Present," by Alfred Stevens, is a most characteristic and beautiful example of the intimate "home" pictures of this Belgian painter. It stands as an example of what domestic genre can be in the hands of a master. The large Puvion de Chavannes, although an unpleasant subject, may help to teach English artists the true fundamentals of decorative painting. It is a wall decoration, not an easel painting, a distinction that few have really grasped, a distinction which Puvion was the first and the chief of the moderns to announce. It is unlikely that any art event of 1917 will equal in importance the hanging of the Lane bequest in the National Gallery.

## ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The public who are admirers of Mr. Muirhead Bone's work will be grateful to the Government for the exhibition of his drawings, which, by their permission, are at present on view at Messrs. Colnaghi & Oshach, London. From about 200 drawings made by the artist in France and Flanders between August and December, 1916, 76 have been selected for exhibition. Some of the drawings have already appeared in the Western Front, a publication which is being issued in monthly parts, but it is not possible, until the original drawings are seen, to appreciate fully Mr. Bone's work. Perhaps the artist is happiest in the sketches where the war and all the devastation inseparable from it, is least in evidence. In "Distant Amiens" no hint of the conflict appears, just a great stretch of

sky and peaceful country, with the spires of the distant town seen against the horizon. Very charming, too, is "A Street in Albert," mounting steeply up, with the houses throwing deep shadows across the sunny road. A tragic note is sounded in "A Shelled Church Near Arras," a beautiful wash drawing of a little church seen in the late evening light, the spire torn with shell fire. "Night, Our Wounded at a Railway Station," and "At a Base Station" are fine drawings, as is a sketch of one of the now famous "tanks." Mr. Bone is less successful with his figure sketches, though "A Mess of the Royal Flying Corps" and "On Board a Hospital Ship: Waiting for the Pilot" are both delightful, especially the latter, with its little group of four men. "In Soldiers' Billets: Moonlight" there is a romantic if somewhat desolate touch. Other beautiful drawings are "British Troops on the March to the Somme," "Ruined German Trenches Near Contalmaison," "Amiens Cathedral," and "The Bend of the River Somme Near Corbie."

At a meeting at the Grosvenor Gallery it was proposed by Mr. Wilson Steer that a bill should be passed forbidding the sale during the war, and for two years afterwards, of certain specified pictures. He also proposed that an export duty tax of 25 per cent should be levied on all pictures painted more than 50 years ago, and that the revenue obtained from this source should be used for the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery. The proposal, which was adopted, was supported by many eminent artists.

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The Fitzwilliam Museum has recently added to its collection some landscapes by Corot and Vollon, and a chalk portrait by John Singer Sargent. By far the most interesting addition, both from an artistic and antiquarian point of view, however, is a series of illustrations of the Apocalypse, engraved on copper in 1555, by Jean Duvel.

DUNDEE, Scotland.—Mr. J. G. Orchar has left to Broughty Ferry over 100 pictures and a number of priceless violins. He was also provided money to erect and endow a suitable building to house the collection.

## CHICAGO ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There are two exhibitions at Anderson's this week, assembled simultaneously perhaps for the very contrast they afford. There are a few of the George Russell canvases from his January show held at the Art Institute. Unfortunately, they are without the lyric lines which accompanied them in the previous catalogue. "A.E." Mr. Russell disguised as a writer, is a mystic Irish poet of the Yeats school. His canvases are intended to be subordinate, serving but to illustrate the poetry. As the pictures are shown now, without the attending lines, we miss much, for the completeness as the artist planned it, is broken. Here the artist's own interpretation is lacking, and he did not wish us to supply our own. The subject-matter is highly imaginative in treatment, dreamy, tone-poems of themselves. From such pictures of hazy Irish waters at sunset, it is a leap to the material of the other exhibit at this same gallery.

William R. Leigh's pictures are literal renderings of life in the American "Bad Lands." This painter's years of experience as a book and magazine illustrator proved of value when he attempted to paint objects which promised to baffle treatment on medium-sized canvases. Neither the Arab nor the Cossack knows his horse better than Mr. Leigh, who has perpetuated scenes peculiar to that life of the West which is fast disappearing. He paints the cayuse, the distinctive horse of our western plains, with the intimate knowledge of one who has spent years in the saddle. The anatomy of the horse he learned while roping and trailing cattle and while riding the solitary night guard. Mr. Leigh is a colorist with a strong sense of the dramatic. While the canvases are frankly story-telling pictures, they are yet treated from a pictorial point of view. In this sense they make an appeal of extraordinary truth to those who know the life represented.

Color prints by Charles W. Bartlett are on view at O'Brien's and are of interest because of the unusual orient effect produced in the tones used. The artist shows his knowledge of block printing by the delicate gradation in colors. His subject-matter includes plates from Benares, Agra, Ceylon, Khyber, with a particularly lovely one called "The Taj Mahal at Dawn."

"The Arts Club has a special exhibition of Martha Walter oils. In a score of canvases large and small she shows her ability to paint "en plein air." Her figures of children are done with a delightful abandon which is perfectly in keeping with the subject-matter. Such pictures as "The Nurse" and "Brother and Sister" show charmingly pictorial treatment. Remarkable individuality of face is shown in a forty-five minute sketch of a wee infant. Her many beach and bathing scenes are full of the joy of summer at the seashore. All were painted at Gloucester.

## POE MEMORIAL FINISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Word has come from Rome that the bronze statue of Edgar Allan Poe, by the noted sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel, stands finished in the sculptor's studio in the Italian capital, but will not be shipped till trans-Atlantic traffic becomes more secure. The memorial will be erected somewhere in Baltimore on a site to be chosen. Its cost, said to have been about \$20,000, has been met by voluntary subscriptions.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"

"THE BLUE BOY" IN  
NATIONAL GALLERY

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
art correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The Londoner of today, in as short a time as it takes him to lunch, can see Shakespeare's handwriting and Gainsborough's famous picture of "The Blue Boy." It can be done without effort. All the Londoner has to do is drop into the Grafton Galleries, where the Shakespeare exhibition is being held, and then walk eastward to the National Gallery, where the pictures belonging to the Dukes of Westminster and Buccleuch have been temporarily hung. This is because their dual mansions, Grosvenor House and Montagu House, have been lent to the Government for war purposes.

A few pages of a play in Shakespeare's handwriting is certainly a prize for sightseers. This prize is not absolutely authentic, but so high an authority as Sir E. Maunde Thompson, formerly of the British Museum, who has written a monograph upon these pages, comes to the conclusion that they are in Shakespeare's own handwriting. Professor Gollancz urges that while there is nothing against the possibility of the pages being Shakespeare's, the evidence is not strong enough to say that they are by Shakespeare and no one else. Dr. William Martin holds that Shakespeare could not have written the fluent hand of this manuscript; that he seldom held the pen; that he spoke his lines orally, and that what a play was being acted "he placed the actors in front of him and rehearsed and corrected them from time to time." The handwriting of this manuscript is not fluent; it might be called fanciful, and it is absurd to say that Shakespeare seldom held the pen. He must have written the sonnets himself. Be that as it may, the Shakespeare facsimile (the original is in the British Museum) is by far the most interesting and popular document at the Shakespeare exhibition. The crowd is always great as it takes quite a minute to decipher a line. The subject of the play in question is "Sir Thomas More," and it is attributed to Anthony Munday. The passages ascribed to Shakespeare amount to about 150 lines.

Besides this document there are nearly 200 Shakespearean items in the exhibition, of varying degrees of interest, including Shakespeare's "Gloves," his ring, and his brooch. The most interesting section is the portraits, a few of contemporary actors and dramatists, a great many of subsequent actors and dramatists. The art of them is not high, in fact it is often quite commonplace; but it is interesting to see these rather preposterous personages. Garrick and Edmund Kean are the most interesting. One recalls Byron's comment on Kean's Richard III: "By Jove, he is a soul! Life, nature, truth, without exaggeration or diminution."

The interest of this exhibition is chiefly historical; the interest of the Westminster and Buccleuch pictures at the National Gallery is entirely artistic. There are 13 works from Montagu House, and as most of them are masterpieces, once more one is reminded how rich the private houses of England are in important pictures. "Saskia as Flora," by Rembrandt, would make any collection remarkable, and so would the magnificent

"Watering Place" by Rubens, and "Mary Montagu, Duchess of Buccleuch" by Gainsborough. Then there is a most interesting "Holy Family" by Van Dyck, and a magnificent landscape by de Koninck, with works by Poussin, Murillo, Reynolds, Van Ostade and Cuyper.

But the cynosure of this twin-ducal collection is "The Blue Boy," by Gainsborough, belonging to the Duke of Westminster. Of course when so much has been heard and read about a famous picture the first sight of it is apt to be a little disappointing. But "The Blue Boy" stands the test well. This gracious and beautiful figure, in his pretty blue Vandyke dress, is surely one of the most attractive pictures in art. This lovely youth was an ironmonger's son. There can be no doubt about that. Mr. Whitley in his "Life of Gainsborough" has thoroughly investigated the history of "The Blue Boy."

The legend that Gainsborough painted this picture to refute the objection, made by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to light blue as a large mass must be held to be legend without sufficient proof of fact. Strange to say, nothing was said in print about "The Blue Boy" during the painter's lifetime. No writer seems to have seen it in the owner's house in Soho. It was a portrait of Master Butall, whose father kept an ironmonger's shop at the corner of Greek Street and King Street. Soho, who was a friend of Gainsborough's. Master Butall succeeded his father in the business, and when the stock-in-trade was sold in 1796, the picture was sold with the stock, eventually coming into the possession of John Hoppner, R. A., and passing later into the collection of the Duke of Westminster. What's in a name? Something. "The Blue Boy" has touched the popular imagination. "Master Butall" would hardly have done that.

In an adjoining room at the National Gallery the trustees have just hung the 30 modern continental pictures from the Hugh Lane bequest, about the possession of which London and Dublin are disputing. An appreciation of these important pictures, the first time Manet, Renoir, Degas, Puvion de Chavannes and others have entered the National Gallery, must be reserved for another occasion.

## FRENCH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The 150 sketches of Georges Victor-Hugo are drawing a large and interested public to the Arts Decoratifs. Victor-Hugo was formerly the pupil of Duez, a watercolorist of great talent. He has not made painting his profession, preferring to keep his art as a medium of expression for his leisure moments. Japanese art and the French masters of the Eighteenth Century are his particular predilection. In September, 1915, he took part in the great Champagne offensive and was present at the battle of Navarin. It was during the several months that he spent in the trenches that he devoted his spare time to noting the thousand incidents of a soldier's life at the front. He has produced a collection of sketches and drawings which show a master's hand. M. Thiebaut-Sisson, the art critic of the Temps, compares him to Gabriel de Saint Aubyn, the rare Eighteenth Century artist, the least example of whose exquisite work is priceless.

NEW YORK ART  
EXHIBITIONS AND  
GALLERY NOTES

Loan Exhibit Brings Forth More  
Cezannes—Young Artists to  
Forgo Prizes—Sculptures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is appropriately at the Arden Studios, conducted by Mrs. John W. Alexander and Miss Averell in the Scribner Building, 599 Fifth Avenue, that the latest loan exhibition of a dozen paintings by Cézanne is installed. The event is one of extraordinary interest alike to students and to the lay public, because it is upon this hermit-painter of meridional France that the bees of modern art have elected to swarm, and he is not numerously represented, particularly if we demand his best characteristic work, on this side of the Atlantic. He is not in the museums at all, save for an occasional temporary loan. The "Bouquet of Flowers," "Chateau Noir," and one or two of the large still-life canvases in the present group have been seen previously at the Modern Gallery, also for a brief time at the Metropolitan Museum, which owns but one solitary Cézanne, the small and relatively unimportant landscape entitled "Colline des Pauvres."

The new or unfamiliar pictures from private collections, now shown at the Arden, include an early "Figures in Landscape," otherwise known as "L'Enlèvement," which is a heavily romantic piece of painting, somewhat in the Delacroix feeling, also much like a stained glass window, yet already freighted with promise of the mighty Cézanne color symphonies later to be evolved; a "Landscape in Southern France," of such limpid, serene loveliness that you might not observe the prismatic subtleties of color serving its every inch of space and building up the whole pictorial structure in light and color alone—until, perchance, these were pointed out in improvised technical terms by an enthusiastic painter-student, working along with so many of the youthful generation "in the Cézanne tradition"; a highly sensitized study of "Rocks, Fontainebleau," and two or three portraits, one of them a "Madame Cézanne"—not the incomparable front face which we glimpsed at the Bourgeois galleries last spring, but a three-quarters head and bust, almost though not quite as beautiful as the other in its noble simplicity. There are also two or three early flower pieces.

What the general public cannot fail to get, even from a casual view of this harmonious assemblage of Cézannes, is an undisturbed impression of grave, contemplative, intellectual color work that is strangely like music. It is rhythmically melodious, like the old Chinese things. And such an impression cannot but stimulate closer observation and comparisons, of incalculable educational value. As for what the young artists get in inspiration, technical illumination, and the general morale of their art, that may be gauged by the following impromptu observations of the student aforesaid, as he stood before the large still-life with fruits, dishes and drapery heaped upon a table: "See how luscious and animated the whole composition is, and how it swings together, without any drawing or textures at all, in the conventional sense, but just from playing upon lines and colors like the notes of the musical scale. One can understand from these effects why absolute mathematical linear perspective counts for nothing with Cézanne. He is composing, here, a fascinating melody for the eye; and a cabinet-maker's drawing of that table wouldn't fit in. Turn this any of its essential charm, because that is something quite independent of the actual objects the artist has taken merely as the groundwork of a poetical theme. This poetic perspective is no more 'false' than geometrical perspective is. Both alike are optical illusions, symbolizing material facts. But whereas one is a commonplace convention for mere utilitarian convenience, the other represents the artist's license granted him, in order to make a more direct and forceful appeal to our aesthetic sense."

## Young Artists' Competition

That rallying-place of ideas and achievements, the studio-salon of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street, has been unusually gay for a fortnight past, with the decorators' drawings submitted in competition for cash prizes aggregating \$700, offered by the association of patrons organized under the title of "Friends of the Young Artists." The present is the fourth competition of the sort arranged under these auspices, full particulars concerning which may be obtained by addressing the society at the Gainsborough Studios, 222 Central Park South, New York City.

The subject upon which the young artists have exerted their budding talents this time is a "Decorative Panel for the Lobby of a Theater." As the said theater is purely an imaginary proposition, the real object of the promoters being to encourage original, self-helpful effort in a practical and profitable branch of art-craftsmanship, the widest kind of range has been given the youthful competitors.

The result is, that while most of the designs are based upon stereotyped classical models—Greek, Pompeian, Renaissance and Oriental—the execution is free enough to reflect not only individual temperaments, but also the various tendencies of modern painting, even to pointillism and the Perrieresque. This is precisely the response desired by Mrs. Whitney, in her helpful initiative. While exhorting the

young artist above all to preserve his ideals, and not to falsify his art, she goes on to say: "It is not in the schools and studios alone that the artist obtains his training. He goes out into the world, cultivates a breadth of vision, and is in touch with thought and progress. It is his ability to grasp the meaning of life and to express himself in the terms of his day which makes his work real, new and vital. No Renaissance seen second-hand through optics of the Beaux Arts school, no pseudo-classic, but art expressive of existence as it unfolds itself before him. True, this art must be founded on tradition and built up on experience. But it must be representative of today, impossible of existence at any other time, not an echo of yesterday."

Following out this line of policy, the Friends of the Young Artists have decided that hereafter there shall be no more prizes and no more juries for future competitions held by the society. Instead of prizes, direct purchases will be pledged, insuring the disbursement of a fixed sum of money. This ruling was the proposal of Mrs. Whitney herself, after the present prize awards, and it was promptly taken up, as better according with the aim of the society to help the young artist, whose immediate need is a place to exhibit and a chance to sell his work.

## Mario Korbel's Sculpture.

The spacious and delightfully aloft sixth-floor sculpture salon at Grahams, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, is tenanted until March 24 by what may well be called an all-round one man show. This consists of more than half a hundred specimens, in various plastic media, of the graceful yet conservative and studious sculpture-modelling of Mario Korbel, a young artist whose New York debut was made hardly more than two years ago. The promise of the vigorous portraiture and dance-like figures of that period is splendidly fulfilled in the present exhibition, which includes the rapt "Meditation," recently completed for the McPhee Memorial, Denver, Colo., and rhythmic-musical "Andante" duo, owned by Mrs. H. T. Johnson, and a bronze replica of which has just been acquired by the Cleveland Museum. Here, also, are the life-size "Adam and Eve," the central group of a projected fountain design of monumental proportions, exemplifying the theme of "Paradise Lost and Regained."

These large nude figures, which challenge many comparisons, also serve to prove clearly what many of the smaller ones indicate, that this young sculptor has the courage to incur the criticism on what is after all the fundamental attribute of his art—namely, silhouette, poise, actual detached form in the round. His structural articulation may not be so markedly developed as yet, but he is already an adept in the interplay of shadows and planes on marble surfaces, as witness for example the exquisite portrait head of "Simonetta," and various statuettes, such as the lightly draped "Harvest" figure, which seems swaying to slow dance music like a sea flower to the tide. The touch of fancy pervades all of Mr. Korbel's work. A "Portrait Fountain," on the one hand, has its converse in a "Symphony" of Mrs. Chauncey Blair Jr., on the other. The "Head of a Stabber" statuette is doubly a presentment of Mme. Nazimova in her most complex Ibsen role. Some child portraits that have elfin traits about them are "La P. Petite," loaned by Ralph Puitzer, and "Gwen" and "Cyril," the children of the famous Irish singer, John McCormack.

## Frae the Trossachs

A breath of Highland heather bloom and a glimpse of the auld Brig o' Turk, with Loch Achray laughing in the heart of the Trossachs, and Ben Venue looming in the background, winningly welcome the visitor to the Arlington Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue, where the Scottish painter, C. Lewis Mitchell, is making his New York debut. Boston has already some acquaintance with him, and it is both pleasurable and profitable to review in detail the latest offering of this artist of plain-air enthusiasms and thoroughly modern brushwork, all "made in Scotland." Without once introducing long-haired Highland cattle or the traditional bonnet and plaidie, he does infallibly conjure up the romance of "Lady of the Lake" and "Rob Roy," by straightforward painter's magic, from the scenery alone. In his "Over the Roman Road to Ballater," you have not only a piece of restrained impressionism that might as well have been accredited to Paris as to Edinburgh schooling, but also a poetic souvenir of Byron's "dark Lochnagar." Then the dramatic transition from Turneresque skies to the rich shadowed atmosphere of Earls Hall and other baronial interiors, or the humble cottage fireside with its almost fragrant peat smoke in "The Weekly News," reveals the sincerity and sensitiveness that underlie our spontaneous liking for Mr. Mitchell's work.

## A Levantine Marine Painter

Paintings of New York's East River spanned by the Brooklyn bridge, and of the Bosphorus as a foreground to the mosques and minarets of Constantinople, both places alike bathed in the golden radiance of Levantine skies, hang side by side in an ingratiating exhibition of paintings, mostly marines, by C. Calusd, in his studio on the fifth floor of No. 225 Fifth Avenue, just above Madison Square. The same artist's "Welcome," a picture of the statue of Liberty beacons an immigrant ship within the gates of the New World, is in the White House at Washington. So far as circumambient romantic atmosphere is concerned, it might be a picture of the Colossus of Rhodes rising from the isles of the Aegean Sea. The explanation of this exotic vision is that Mr. Calusd is a

native of Asia Minor, though reared and schooled chiefly in Rumania. Queen "Carmen Sylva" was his patroness, and her daughter, the present Queen Marie, owns one of the canvases. "Moonlight Fishing," in the present show. The open sea finds specially strong representation in Mr. Calusd's art. Two of his most impressive works in this line are "The Sea's Wrath," and "In the Hands of God," the latter depicting a group of castaways huddled on a raft amidst the multitudinous wrack of the elements. In one instance, at least, this painter does contrive to get away from his oriental sunlight and into the momentary spirit of his adopted America; that is in "Our Pride," one of the great naval cruisers looming through the misty twilight as she silently sails on coast guard. There are many nocturnes in ultramarine blue lit with golden luster of the meridional moon. The refreshing thing about this whole exhibition of Calusd is that it is not self-conscious—neither "modern" nor academic, neither matter-of-fact nor post-impressionistic, but just the natural, naive color utterance of an artist born where the day springs, with the alternate halcyon calm and sirocco-storm of the Mediterranean in his veins.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—It has been announced that the Cooke Art Gallery, Oahu College, will be opened to the public each Sunday afternoon. The gallery contains a noteworthy collection.

Among the paintings are two by Sir Joshua Reynolds, "The Lady With the Mask" and "The Head of a Puck"; Murillo's "St. Luke Painting the Virgin"; Lucas Cranach's "Christ Blessing the Children," painted about 1510, and "The Holy Family," by Bernardino Luini, a follower of Leonardo da Vinci. Three of the paintings, "A Landscape" by Gainsborough, "The Burghmaster's Family" by Coques, and "A Kitchen Interior" by Teniers, were exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. "On the River Bank," a modern painting by E. W. Redfield, was also on exhibition in San Francisco.

Other pictures in the collection include "The Penitent Magdalene," by Guido Reni, and a head of a man by Rembrandt. The modern American painters are best represented by George Inness and William Keith. Hawaiian scenes appear in the pictures by Hitchcock, Walden and Gurrey. "The Scalp," a beautiful bronze by Edward Berge, depicting the Indian scalp ceremony, was exhibited in a salon in Paris. A number of copies made from Italian marble are also in the gallery. Recently a number of canvases by modern painters, among them Whistler, Redfield, Inness and Keith, have been added.

## FINE ARTS

ARLINGTON GALLERIES  
274 Madison Ave., bet. 39th & 40th Sts., New York

Scottish Landscapes  
HIGHLAND AND BARONIAL  
INTERIORS By  
C. LEWIS MITCHELL of Dundee  
March 5th to 17th inclusive.

Exhibition  
ROCKWELL KENT  
GUS MAGER  
Daniel Gallery  
2 West 47th Street, NEW YORK

Memorial Exhibition  
of PAINTINGS by  
John J. Enneking  
BOSTON ART CLUB  
March 5th to 17th inclusive  
(Sunday Excepted) 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS  
Public invited; tickets may be obtained at Club House, leading art stores or from members. Dartmouth St. Entrance.

Fine Etchings and Mezzotints  
By Modern Masters  
W. J. GARDNER CO.  
498 Boylston Street, BOSTON.

The Macbeth Gallery  
Paintings by  
DAVIS MILLER  
RYDER  
FEBRUARY 27TH TO MARCH 12TH  
450 Fifth Ave. (At 40th St.), New York  
MONTROSS GALLERY  
Twentieth Annual Exhibition  
TEN  
AMERICAN PAINTERS  
UNTIL MARCH 29TH  
550 Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street,  
NEW YORK.

The 17th Century  
Gallery  
23 Old Bond St., London, W  
A collection of important drawings  
has just arrived from Europe.  
Rembrandt, Fragonard,  
Lancetti, Drouais,  
Whistler, Israels, Etc.  
Now on Exhibition.  
570 Fifth Avenue  
New York



## BILL TO PROVIDE AUTO DRIVERS' TEST INDORSED

Massachusetts House Receives  
Favorable Report on Measure  
to Require Examination of  
License Seekers.

The Massachusetts Highway Commission is authorized and directed to stiffen the examination of applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles in a bill favorably reported in the Massachusetts House today by the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The examination may include a practical road test and the commission is to be backed by the law in refusing licenses unless satisfied that the applicant is thoroughly qualified.

The bill was reported on petition of the Highway Safety League and the Safe Roads Automobile Association. It is an amended draft of House Bill 897, introduced on petition of the former organization. In its changed form it will take effect July 1, 1917.

As reported to the House today, the bill reads as follows:

Section 1.—Before granting licenses to operate motor vehicles, the Massachusetts Highway Commission shall cause all applicants for such licenses to pass such examination as to their qualifications as the commission shall require, including a practical road test in the operation of motor vehicles; and no license shall be issued until the commission or its authorized agent is satisfied that the applicant is a proper person to receive it. The foregoing provision shall also apply to applicants for licenses limited to the operation of motor cycles, to persons licensed to operate motor vehicles in this State prior to the date on which this act takes effect, but not to licensed nonresidents who shall have passed examinations, acceptable to said commission, in the State or country in which they reside.

Sec. 2.—This act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1917.

On motion of Mr. Kent of Pittsfield it was voted to ask the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the Trout Bill, whether one person shall be allowed to take 20 or 25 in one day, the Western Massachusetts people desiring the larger number.

Mr. Greenwood of Everett put in a petition from Henry L. Wriston for enlargement of the corporate powers of the Methodist Ministers' Relief Insurance and Trust Association.

A bill from the Municipal Finance Committee authorizes the director of the Bureau of Statistics to audit the accounts of fire, water, light and improvement districts and to install accounting systems.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill for reapportionment of State and county taxes.

By vote of 40 yeas to 35 nays, after short debate, Mr. Sherburne of Brookline secured reconsideration of yesterday's vote against paying the inspectors of small arms practice on the Mexican border last summer. Then, on his motion, the matter was postponed to next Tuesday.

Mr. Frost of Somerville tried in vain to get reconsideration of yesterday's adverse action on his petition for State purchase of Boston & Maine Railroad stock. The House was almost unanimous against him.

Mr. Mitchell of Springfield, on the bill for widening Dwight Street in Springfield, renewed his argument for a referendum, saying that the expenditure of \$1,500,000 was important enough for a popular vote. After a debate, the bill was advanced a stage. Mr. Brogan of Boston had postponed to Monday the adverse report on extending the authority of the Boston Juvenile Court.

## EVELYN SCOTNEY AT TREMONT TEMPLE

Mrs. Evelyn Scotney, assisted by Howard White, bass, and Charles de Malley, flutist, appeared in the concert of the Tremont Temple course last night. The program consisted of familiar songs and popular excerpts from various operas. Mr. de Malley, who is a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played with H. Sells, pianist, a concerto by Camille. The audience was most enthusiastic.

## YALE NAVAL UNIT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW HAVEN, Conn.,—Yale's naval unit under the guidance of Professor Abbott, Lieut. J. K. Murphy, retired, and Charles F. Chapman, M. E., of New York has been recruiting to full quota and the lieutenant reported today that the entire coast district between New London and Bridgeport had been put under his charge and he had been commissioned to requisition enough motor boats to establish an adequate patrol.

## G. A. R. BUILDING SOUGHT

The proposal to erect and maintain a Grand Army Memorial Building in Boston by private subscription and State aid was given a continued hearing this morning before the House Ways and Means Committee. Benjamin A. Ham and John E. Gilman appeared to represent the original incorporators of the Grand Army Memorial Building Association. Other persons who discussed the measure were Fred E. Bolton and Charles K. Darling.

## SALARY INCREASE FAVORED

Former Atty.-Gen. Dana Malone and a number of others appeared this morning before the legislative Committee on Public Service to favor an increase in salary to \$7500 for the Tax Commissioner.

## IMPRESSIONISTS' WORK IN BOSTON; OTHER ART NEWS

It is now a matter of art history that the paintings of such men as Renoir and Manet have run the gamut of opinion of the art-loving public from intense dislike to that complete understanding which must mean acceptance. But this attainment of appreciation has not given them the place in art as high, and as intrinsically secure, as their ardent admirers have hoped for and expected. There has resulted a certain apparent conflict between the frequency with which their names are mentioned in all discussions of art and the absence of mention on their separate pictures as individual masterpieces that have been somewhat confusing to the general frequenter of art galleries.

In late years, however, it would seem that there has been for some reason a change of thought in the gallery observer, looking toward a clearer comprehension of the situation. It may be that the voluminous defense of present-day post-impressionism, futurism, cubism, synchronism, and the like, may have led to an observance of technique for technique's sake and its place in art. If so, that much good has been accomplished by the newest schools, at least.

For the truth of the whole matter is, of course, that the first impressionists were radical and valuable experimenters. Their path, if it started in mere rebellion, ended in enlightenment. It passed through, it is true, a period of obsession, both with its exponents as well as its admirers, but this was but incidental to the significance of its arrival at general utility.

The public is learning, therefore, to approach such works in a fairer, a more profitable mood. It knows that it is entering the research laboratories of chemists of art, as it were. Appreciation gives the pleasure of receiving instruction rather than that of being entertained.

The exhibition of impressionists now open at the Brooks Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington Street, gives opportunity for the illustration of this by presenting canvases of a number of men whose work was closely related, Renoir, Manet, Sisley, Pissarro, d'Espagnat and Monet. With the exception of the last there are but one or two canvases of each painter, but each is characteristic enough to afford an excellent survey of the fields and intentions of all these workers.

Exceptions must be made, of course. In the case of Monet. For Monet achieved canvases that were not only marvelous experiments in light and color, but were in themselves completed examples of beauty. Happily the present exhibition includes a number of paintings by Monet, ranging from one of his comparatively simple depictions of his popular Water-Lily Bridge paintings, showing the Thames almost lost in blue fog, translucent, softly scintillating, all-encompassing, breaking to the eye to allow the rippling waters to reflect the red rays of a hidden sun, till the whole canvas seems a fiery opal caught in blue gauze. It is in such canvases that one sees his relationship to Whistler and the debt of both to the art of Japan, with its sympathetic study of objects under varying atmospheric conditions. The other canvases are from his familiar studies of scenes about Pourville, none of them important, but showing excellently the intensive analysis of color planes, so familiar to him as to appear often unstudied, his fragmented surfaces, and his resulting living light.

There is but one Manet, a characteristic genre painting, showing a woman waiting her toilet, before a mirror, the whole composition one of light blue and white and flesh tones brushed in with rapid, broad, almost careless strokes, the component of the composition generalized by the fusion of details into surface of light and shadow. It is a canvas characteristic of the painter in showing him as one whose ultimate intention in each canvas is not particularly clear, but whose methods revealed a new means of pictorial expression, regardless of the subject.

There are several paintings by Renoir, one of his river compositions, and two landscapes and a portrait of two young girls. Here again are shown excellently the characteristic breaking away from convention of the school, an evolution which in this painting made possible the discovery that sunlight breaks up matter, as it were, by accentuating some points and hiding others, a discovery that led him to a purely arbitrary handling of light, for his own purposes.

## BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Corot and Raffet. Tarschi prints. Open daily from 9 to 4.30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street.—Paintings by Ivan G. Olin, Frederick Clay Bartlett and Robert Reid. Open daily, 10 to 12, 2 to 4.

The following exhibitions are open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street.—Miscellaneous work by members.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street.—Paintings by John J. Connelley.

Brookline Public Library.—Works by Brookline artists, March 4-25.

Brooks Reed's Gallery, 15 Arlington Street.—Modern French paintings.

Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 454 Boylston Street.—Paintings by Edmund H. Garrett.

Copley Club, 103 Newbury Street.—Paintings by I. H. Caliga, Lucy Conant, Laura C. Hills, Margaret Patterson, Mary B. Titcomb.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street.—Paintings of California by Paul Harvey; etchings by Zorn.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street.—Cambridge Drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street.—Etchings by George T. Pownman.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.—Hermann Dudley Murphy.

R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Royal Blakelock; etchings by Cadwallader Washburn.

show excellently the characteristic breaking away from convention of the school, an evolution which in this painting made possible the discovery that sunlight breaks up matter, as it were, by accentuating some points and hiding others, a discovery that led him to a purely arbitrary handling of light, for his own purposes.

The paintings by Pissarro and d'Espagnat are more interesting in comparison with the other canvases on the wall than as remarkable examples of the work of these men. Two quick studies of ballet girls by Degas complete the exhibit.

## St. Botolph Club's Gallery

The exhibition of paintings by Robert Reid, Ivan Olin and F. C. Bartlett, open Monday in the gallery of the St. Botolph Club, has a peculiar interest in that all of these men are giving their best efforts to mural decoration and their easel paintings, such as these on view, form a by-product, as it were, of their more important work. Still, it is not to be assumed that these but "play-time" canvases, for they are examples of lines of work none the less sincerely developed because secondary.

The larger number of the canvases are by Mr. Bartlett, and so characteristic in handling are they that once one is identified as his, the others in the exhibition are immediately recognizable. Quite evidently the peculiarities are due to Mr. Bartlett's training as a decorator. He uses three methods extremely valuable in mural work—sharp delineation, clear, flat color, and compositions obviously balanced with care. But, however worthy such handling may be in mural decoration, it brings to small canvases an individuality that smacks more of novelty than legitimacy. His glimpses through open doorways into princely artistic interiors, his casual groups on summer verandas or under sun-flecked trees, and his composition-making glimpses over back yards or roof tops give the instantaneous but rather fleeting pleasure of the poster.

But in his use of the three qualities mentioned, Mr. Bartlett is interesting, and must, indeed, teach valuable lessons to those artists who are inclined to "muddle." Nor is even the casual observer tempted to pass them over hurriedly, but rather is led to examine them with care and appreciate what they have to offer. Perhaps the most striking and surely the most attractive of his paintings is an interior. One looks from a room in half light, a room of light-colored walls decorated with oriental objects of art, through a doorway with an archway of light blue into a second room, also in half light and similarly decorated. Here the cleanliness of coloring, the sureness of depiction and the harmony of arrangement are noticeable. And here is the absence of atmosphere that makes one almost wish that some one might cross through these rooms, while one is looking into them, to lend the lacking sense of reality.

There are two or three other glimpses of rooms like these, at least one affording an outlook on sunny lawns and a near-by river, and one is led to assume that this is the summer home of the artist. If so, then the decoration of the rooms reveals him as a lover of the art of the East, and explains his fondness for linear design and flat planes of color and nice arrangements. The other Bartlett canvases include a view from some high building, probably the Woolworth Building, over the lower end of Manhattan Island, showing a dramatic upthrust of New York's buildings against a sky of steadily marching clouds; an unusual view, looking down from some upper window upon the back yard of a parochial school, showing, through an interlacing of tree branches, trellis and pergola, children at play, and beyond, tall, sunlit trees and the white walls of a city of Spanish architecture; a casual grouping of summer idlers on open lawns and verandas, and under green trees that catch the sunlight in spots of bright yellow. All attract. All have the rigidity of "arrangements," whose careful planning is unhidden by atmosphere.

Mr. Reid's contributions are examples of an innovation in portrait work, which was first taken up by him only half seriously, but which has become quite popular. This work is shown for the first time in Boston. He uses a manila-colored canvas, almost as coarse and loosely woven as sacking. From a palette of pastel shades, he works with quick, sketchy strokes, barely outlining his subject. Yet so significant are his strokes, and so carefully modulated his hues, that the carefully finished portrait is hinted at, while the resulting spontaneity of the whole is delightful. Of the six portraits shown, it is noticeable that those of the children are the most successful, because it is the fleeting expressions, so easily caught by this method, that are the most characteristic of the immature age.

Quite different is the work of Mr. Olin. The greater number of his paintings are apparently carefully worked out experiments in light and color of arrangements of his auburn-haired model, robed in a green and blue kimono, and placed in various environments of colored fabrics and under various lights. As experiments, they are brought to most interesting conclusions and are rich in accomplishments. The daring contrasts in color as well as the more harmonious juxtapositions are admirably handled, while the subtleties of lights, half lights and reflected lights are accurately registered. Yet, withal, Mr. Olin lends a very certain individuality to his subject—a human interest—that reduces his skill in light and color painting registration to a properly subordinate position. In addition, he shows a canvas that was apparently inspired by one of the impressionists, yet to which the artist has lent his own thought—a view of the waters of Venice busy with gondolas on a fête day, a long bridge crowded with a procession of brightly garbed people, the human activity of the

whole crystallized, as it were, in the figures of two young girls in white and pink in the foreground.

## Brookline Annual Exhibition

Brookline Civic Society has opened its third annual art exhibition in the Brookline Public Library, to be continued through March 25. In addition to 150 paintings and drawings there are exhibits of sculpture and arts and crafts, together with pastels done in the art classes of the Brookline High School.

A. G. Kellogg's "Portrait of Mrs. A. H. Hephurn," "Before the Dance" and "Elizabeth" are smart and capable works, tasteful in color and good in drawing. Rosamund L. Smith Shows "Spring" and "Cinderella," which have been in her Boston shows, and illustrate her competent if rather self-conscious style. Arthur M. Hazard's "Mother and Child" provides a note of distinction. Miss Edith Park shows "Rusy," a witty and tender child picture that should be carried further. "Portrait of My Mother," by Harley Perkins, has dignity and escapes obvious trickiness of technique. There is delicacy and originality in Elizabeth V. Taylor Watson's portrait of "Miss Gilbert de Bouthillier Chavigny."

Woldemar Ritter shows again the impressing "Matterhorn" that was a feature of last year's show. Mr. Ritter also exhibits a group of well-known illustrations. Miss Helena von Ladau's posters and illustrations have professional quality. Annie Hurlburt Jackson shows several of her exquisite drawings of children. There is Ethel Charnard Collier's portrait heads, Julia de Wolfe Addison shows ill-fated panels and embroideries, and Mrs. Lucretia McMurtrie Bush is represented by examples of her jewelry work. "Bronze Torso," by J. Bailey Ellis, is an outstanding work among the sculpture.

## Copley Gallery

Portraits by I. H. Caliga, on view this week and next at the Copley Gallery, achieve pictorial interest as well as the much-desired good likeness. The latter quality is evident in the consistency of two or three studies of the same subject, and the competence with which he represents fabrics and textures is matched by his skill in rendering transparent shadows. His drawing is another satisfactory feature, for no problem of foreshortening baffles him, and he has the thoroughness to study his planes of color by quarter inches. The result is an exceptional illusion of atmospheric values and unforced sculptural qualities.

In the front room at the Copley Gallery are being shown new flower pieces in pastel by Miss Laura C. Hills; Miss Margaret Patterson's forceful and decorative patternings of landscape; Provincetown pictures by Miss Mary B. Titcomb; and a group of daintily bizarre decorations by Miss Lucy Conant, in which submarine motifs are used.

## A Cosimo at Fogg

The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University is now exhibiting in its gallery, for about a week, the well known and superbly preserved large tondo, painted in oils on panel, of the "Madonna Adoring the Child," a typical Florentine work of the late Fifteenth Century, by Piero di Cosimo. This picture has long been in the collection of Arthur E. Street of London, and, according to tradition, it belonged originally to Lorenzo di Medici, who presented it to a lady of the family of the Guiducci. In the course of time it passed into the Metzger collection, Florence, and thence into the collection of Alexander Barker, London. It was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, in 1893, and at the exhibition of old masters at the Royal Academy, London, 1904. The picture is illustrated and described in Knapp's "Piero di Cosimo," and in December, 1916, was illustrated and described in the Burlington Magazine.

In the tondo, now at the Fogg Museum, the Madonna is clad in a dark blue mantle with amber colored lining, turned back at the shoulders; the gown is crimson. The headpiece, over which is a faint halo, is blue with a white band of trellised design, and with other bands of blue. The hair is pale golden, over which a gauze veil falls from the hood to the back of the neck; the dress is gathered at the neck and fastened by a small gold brooch; the edge of a white chemise being just visible.

The child is reclining on a light brown colored cushion, over which is spread a lavender-blue coverlet; a faint halo is above the head. A rocky platform forms his cradle, on which a bird is perched. In the foreground are Madonna lilies and flowering herbs. On the left of the picture St. Joseph is sleeping on the ground, clad in a blue cloak and buff outer wrap, the ass and cow are near by; in the background is a town with buildings of warm brown tint, beyond which are blue hills and an inland sea. On the right, a shepherd is tending his flock; the landscape is formed of rocks and juniper trees; the sky is blue, flecked with fleecy clouds paling to opal toward the horizon.

## Boston Notes

Water colors by Edmund H. Garrett, on view through March 21 at the Cobb gallery, are in this artist's usual vein of romantic illustration. "The Best Garden" shows a woman in Eighteenth Century costume among the formal rows of her tall, thickly clustered perennials, with severe box hedges behind her near the lofty side of a castle. "Capri" is a dreamy vista through a leafy and beflowered pergola. Less interest attaches to the landscape themes that have little inherent sentimental interest.

Free Sunday talks will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts by Charles K. Bolton, who will make a circuit of the Egyptian and Roman galleries beginning at 3 p. m.; and by William P. Dudley, who will speak on Colonial furniture in the second picture reserve room at 3:45 p. m.

## REAL ESTATE

Henry O. Cushman, as trustee, has closed the sale of an improved property at 214 Norwell Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 3998 square feet valued at \$1000, which is part of the total assessment of \$5700. The new owner is Charlotte M. Doherty.

Another transaction closed and deed placed on record, is the sale of a block of frame stables owned by James H. Maguire, on Dupont Street, Charlestown. The property is valued by the assessors at \$6000, and \$1200 of this amount is carried on the 4450 square feet of land. Joshua Harron takes the title.

## BOUGHT BRUNSWICK (ME.) FARM

Addison P. Pike has purchased from Frederick J. Gillman, a farm of 120 acres situated near the town of Brunswick, Me., together with an 11-room dwelling house, garage, and two frame stables, all of the buildings being practically new, and valued at \$6500.

In payment for same, Mr. Gillman conveyed title to Mr. Pike, the property at 3 and 5 Johnston Park, Roxbury, already reported in this paper. The brokers were S. W. Keene & Son, Warren Street, Roxbury.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MARCH 7, 1917.

1917	\$26,734,000	1908	\$8,367,000
1916	25,833,000	1907	18,409,000
1915	20,308,000	1906	15,032,000
1914	27,870,000	1905	11,738,000
1913	20,436,000	1904	9,359,000
1912	20,923,000	1903	12,397,000
1911	18,982,000	1902	13,467,000
1910	18,810,000	1901	13,783,000
1909	19,973,000		

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Leary were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Kneeland St., 69-78, Tyler St., 46-48, and 47—Hudson St., Ward 5; William Simmons, Jr., C. Spofford; brick garage. East Fourth St., 568-781, Ward 10; J. F. O'Brien, Sam S. Levy; brick garage and stores. Kingsbury Ave., 15-17-19, Ward 22; Wm. McPherson; frame dwelling. Waverly St., 72, Ward 26; Frank Kozis, Karl F. Zander; frame dwelling. Chelsea St., 91, Ward 2; Vincenzo Sherzi, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter store and dwelling. Harrison Ave., 21, Ward 5; Pray Building Trust; alter hotel. Dorchester Ave., 1284-1300, Ward 18; est. Patrick Finnigan; alter store and dwelling.

## SHIPPING NEWS

The keel has been laid for another wooden vessel at the Richard T. Green shipyard in Chelsea, Mass., where the barkentine Herdis, which recently sailed to New York, was constructed. The new vessel is to be slightly larger than the Herdis although the same ways are being used. Its dimensions are: Length, 207.3 feet; breadth, 42.4 feet and depth of hold, 20 feet. It has not been decided whether the craft will be a square rigger or a schooner, as the Herdis Sailing Ship Company of New York has an option on the vessel and another concern is reported also to be bidding.

Statistics issued today show 66 vessels with 2,614,190 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 32 vessels with 1,250,940 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at South Boston were heavy for a Friday today, several trips arriving at the pier. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50, steak cod \$9.50 to \$11.50, market cod \$5 to \$7.50, pollock \$8 to \$9.50, and cusk \$3.75 to \$6.25. Arrivals: Str. Spray 24,200 pounds, Str. Crest 125,100 schrs. De Costa 27,800, Waltham 17,700, Natalie J. Nelson 24,000, Mary F. Sears 22,000, Valerie 39,700, Mary 21,500, and Josephine De Costa 20,100.

Gill netters were the only arrivals at Gloucester today, the Bettina having 3000 pounds, Sawyer 2000, and Robert & Edwin 1200.

Two schooners have been sent to the Baker Yacht Basin, Quincy, by the Haitian Government for conversion into coast guard defense vessels. One of them, the James E. Kirwin is to have a 160-horsepower engine installed, and both are to have their bottoms scraped and coppered. They are expected to be finished some time in April.

With two Danish flags painted in bright colors on its sides, the former missionary schooner George B. Cluett, now the Reykjavik, is ready to leave T wharf for New York where general cargo including foodstuffs is to be put aboard and the vessel sail for Iceland.

## ARRIVALS

Arrivals from overseas ports today included the British steamer Gyp, Captain Clark, which was 20 days from Liverpool in ballast trim. The vessel comes to load about 250,000 bushels of oats for the British Government. The vessel is on its first trip to Boston.

With what is said to be the largest cargo ever landed at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, the American-Hawaiian liner Ohia reached port this afternoon from Buenos Aires, and berthed at the State pier. Cargo includes 12,123 wet hides, 10,000 dry hides, 5100 bales wool, 300 bales skins, 250 casks skins and 532 cases of cheese.

Tugs E. L. Pillsbury, Swimm, Lynn, towing barge Phoenix; Sea King, Moon, Norfolk, towing barges Cassie, Sweetser Linthicum and Alice.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Bergenford, Bergen; City of Augusta, Savannah; Lycan, London; Zulia, Lagayra, Curacao and Mayaguez, P. R.; Virginian, Marseilles; Lyngenford, Bergen; Minnehaha, London; Matura, Port Spain; Lovell, Calcutta via Boston; D. N. Luckenbach, Rio Grande, Santos and Rio Janeiro; Suruga, Havre and Ponta Delgada; Skinfaxe, Vita; Paloma, Nuevitas.

## AMERICANS IN BELGIUM GIVEN THEIR FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State department has a cablegram from Minister Whitlock at Brussels, giving an account of the condition of the relief work in Belgium. The dispatch stated that some subordinate officials in Belgium had prevented Americans from leaving immediately after the severance of relations, for lack of orders whether to hold them or not. The difficulty has all been straightened out. Mr. Whitlock reported, and Americans are free to come and go, as before the severance in relations. Apart from the 40 Belgian workers, very few other Americans are in Belgium.

## Belgian Funds Contribution

Herbert Hoover Receives \$300,000 and Pleads for More

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A meal a day for seven days for 1,250,000 destitute Belgian children was guaranteed to day when the publishers of the Literary Digest handed Herbert C. Hoover a check for \$300,000. In accepting this check, Mr. Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, said: "The tragedy of our situation is that people must be fed every day. Equally tragic in the fact that when most people read that \$300,000 has been given they settle back with a feeling that the work is done. They do not realize that the Digest was more than a month collecting this money and that in the mean time we have had to find 1,250,000 meals a day for our dependent Belgian children alone."

"We know, too, how grateful the children will be. But we must beg our friends to continue the sacrifice. This is an American job, big as America is big. If those 1,250,000 children are to be saved, four times \$300,000 must be forthcoming every month."

## MISS ANNE GULICK IN PIANO RECITAL

Anne Gulick, pianist, in second of a series of three recitals, Steinert Hall, evening of March 8. The program: Chopin, "Nocturne," op. 9, No. 3; Schumann, "Pavane," op. 2, No. 1; Beethoven, "Sonata 'Eroica,'" G minor, op. 57, MacDowell, "Shadows dance, valse de concert, Grandnocturne," staccato étude, Rubinstein. Miss Gulick, on this occasion as well as at former recitals, showed herself an artist of much promise. She delivers her message with authority. Her technical resources are abundant and they are used skillfully and without undue exuberance.

The interpretation of the Bach overture, which, by the way, does not lend itself satisfactorily to piano arrangement, and the Beethoven sonata, showed signs of pedantry, not so noticeable, however, in the remainder of the program. The dramatic force and large sweeps of color obtained in MacDowell's "Eroica" sonata, evidenced a depth of feeling which pervades more or less all of Miss Gulick's playing. There is also a quality of frankness and sincerity about her work that carries with it the right degree of conviction and impersonal simplicity, without which no artist can truly reach an audience.

While these admirable qualities are well in the foreground, the more intricate effects in nuance and color somewhat elude her at present, but this deficiency will undoubtedly disappear with added experience and maturity. There was a good sized and friendly audience.

## CATHERON CASE GOES UP

In the Superior Court yesterday the suit of Allison G. Catheron against the city of Boston to recover his salary for the month of January as chief probation officer of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, was speedily advanced by Judge Hardy, who, upon presentation of the facts relating to Catheron's appointment by Judge Bell, ordered judgment for Mr. Catheron for the amount claimed, \$291.66. The city appealed from the finding to the full bench of the Supreme Court, to which it will be taken on an agreed statement of facts. The case will be considered at the present sitting.

## CUBA TO ENTERTAIN GERARD

HAVANA, Cuba (Friday).—Former Ambassador Gerard, due here Sunday, on his homeward journey from Berlin to Washington, will remain in Havana Sunday night and not start for the United States until Monday, according to arrangements made at the American Embassy today.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Love Mole," 8. Colonial—"Boys Will Be Boys," 8. Copley—"The Silver Box," 2.10. Holmes—"Julia Arthur in 'Serenada,'" 8.10. Plymouth—"The Masquerade," 8.10. Shubert—"Flora Bella," 8.10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8.10. Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1.45. Copley, 2.10; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Holmes, Shubert, Tremont, 2.15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2.10.

## PELLETIER INQUIRY LEGAL SAYS MR. ATTWILL

Attorney-General Says Legislature Has Right to Order an Investigation of Suffolk District Attorney's Office

In an opinion transmitted today to Chairman James F. Cavanagh of the legislative Committee on the Judiciary, Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill finds that the Legislature has the right to enact legislation providing for an investigation of the office of the district attorney of Suffolk.

The effect of the opinion is to continue the hearing on the petition of Thomas H. Bates for legislation for an investigation of the Suffolk district attorney's office to determine the methods and basis for the not pressing and filing of criminal cases. The hearing on this petition was suspended on Feb. 20 upon argument by District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier that as his office is a constitutional one the Legislature



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATHAN HALLIS  
SURE TO WIN IN  
CLASS A SERIES

Boston Player Now Assured of United States Amateur 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship Title for 1917

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nathan Hallis	5	0	1.000
W. A. Tilt	3	2	.600
Edward Blake	3	2	.600
J. H. Shoemaker	3	2	.600
J. M. Munoz	3	2	.600
Edward Rine	3	2	.600

Even though he should lose his match with E. W. Gardner of New York today, Nathan Hall of Boston is sure to win the United States national Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship title at the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association, following his victory over T. H. Clarkson, also of Boston, Thursday afternoon. This gave Hall a record of five victories and no defeats with only one game to play, while his nearest rival has barely won two games. The Hall-Gardner game will be played this evening, while Edward Blake of San Diego will meet Jacob Klingner of New York this afternoon.

Hall made sure of the title Thursday afternoon in a very impressive manner. Clarkson was tied for second place in the championship standing and had been playing pretty strong billiards during the tourney, but Hall found little difficulty in winning by the wide margin of 100 to 224. Hall did not start the match in very promising style, as he was trailing Clarkson during the first 10 innings as the result of Clarkson getting a run of 41 in the third inning. Hall took the lead in the seventh inning when he ran up a total of 75 and he made the game safe in the next inning when he scored 61 which was the high run of the contest. An impressive feature of Hall's game is the fact that in only two of the 31 innings did he fail to score at least one point and these two scoreless innings came when he had the game well in hand. The match by innings follows:

Nathan Hall	4	29	16	21	15	36	57	61	13	11	4	4	5	10	36	27	2	16	17	2	1	0	0
T. H. Clarkson	2	21	2	5	1	18	9	15	6	6	0	0	6	9	5	10	4	12	2	23	1	0	0

Jacob Klingner sprang somewhat of a surprise in the evening game when he defeated E. L. Milburn of Memphis 100 to 181. Milburn had been furnishing the meats of the tournament and he was picked to win last evening, but he could not seem to get his game going well. Klingner made one of his famous high runs when he scored a 75 which is only two points less than the record run for the tournament. Milburn held the lead until the fourth inning when Klingner made a run of 37 taking the lead, which he held to the end of the game. The match by points:

Jacob Klingner	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E. L. Milburn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

WOMEN COLFERS  
AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C. Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Philadelphia opposed Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, and Miss Thelma Gates, Nassau, in the Silver Club four ball best ball match here Thursday and won by 2 to 1. Mrs. Barlow made the best round, 44-43-37. Miss Caverly was next with 44-41-38, and Mrs. Hurd followed with 40-41-39. Miss Gates took 96.

Mrs. Barlow, who will defend her North and South title here later in the month, has not played any golf since early in the summer, and Miss Caverly had only one or two practice rounds at Pinehurst before taking part in this match.

## CHICAGO RECRUITS WIN GAME

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Only one man shy of their full strength, the Chicago Americans took their first steps toward preparing for war Thursday morning when they dropped their roles of ball players for an hour and undertook the more serious business of learning how to be soldiers. General, who arrived on the noon train, brought the quota up to an even 40, and practically fills the ranks. The players wound up their long day's work with a six-inning ball game in which the Blues, composed largely of recruits, defeated the Whites, including the majority of the regulars, by a score of 5 to 2.

## PITCHER FOSTER NOW SIGNED

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Pitcher George Foster of the Boston Americans arrived at the club's training quarters here Thursday evening, and after a short conference with President H. H. Frazee, signed his 1917 contract. Neve Gregg also notified the club officials Thursday that he had signed. Manager J. J. Barry put the players through a strenuous practice session, by far the hardest they have had since coming here. Battery, batting and fielding practice, besides hard walking and running, was ordered.

## CORNELL WRESTLES LEHIGH

SOUTH BETHELEHEM, Pa.—The Cornell varsity wrestling team meets Lehigh University here today in their annual dual meet.

FLORIDA STATE  
TENNIS TOURNAY  
REACHES FINAL

Craig Biddle and A. S. Dabney Come Through in Title Play at Palm Beach

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and A. S. Dabney, Boston, won their way to the finals of the Florida State lawn tennis championship tourney here Thursday by their victories over F. C. Inman, New York, and G. C. Shafer, New York, respectively. Each match was won in straight sets, Biddle winning 6-2, 6-2, and Dabney, 7-5, 6-2.

Biddle played by far the best tennis of the day, his game being almost free from error. Dabney pulled himself out of a tight place with Shafer when the latter led him 5-2 and 40 love in the first set. Dabney took it 7-5 by a fine rally when the outlook was apparently hopeless.

Dabney was very much on his game from the time this rally began until the end, his cross court shots keeping Shafer busy until an opportunity came of reaching the net, from which vantage point he returned many lobs and attempted passes for clean points.

The match of the day, which drew the gallery, was the Biddle-Inman contest. Biddle played to the net all the way through, and by dint of cover work to reach this point placed himself in position to force his way to a speedy victory. The first four games of the first set fell to him in rapid order, but there Inman braced taking the next pair, only to have Biddle drive his way through the final two games to a clean-cut victory.

Inman played better tennis in the second set. He went to the net often and had control, which he lacked at the start. But for all that Biddle was much the better man. The results follow:

Craig Biddle	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2
F. C. Inman	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6

Consolation Singles—J. S. Phlips, New York, defeated J. J. Gardner, Toledo, 6-1, 6-2. E. P. Torgny, Clinton, won from H. S. Carrington, New York, by default.

FOOTBALL SQUAD  
AT PRINCETON  
OUT FOR DRILLS

PRINCETON, N. J.—An innovation in Princeton football training was instituted by Head Coach J. H. Rush Thursday night when the candidates for the 1917 team were put through their initial spring practice in the gymnasium. Coach Rush plans to drill his charges from now until the last of April, and had hoped to get his players out of the turf at once.

Coach Rush wishes to finish up his spring instruction before the warm weather commences and he has ordered workouts three nights a week in the gymnasium until it is possible to get outdoors. About 75 players reported for the initial practice.

Coach Rush told the candidates that team work will have to be an unusual factor in the makeup of the Princeton eleven this fall if the season is to be a successful one, because Princeton will be unusually in want of veteran material.

Coach Rush, Captain Wilson, and Gennert, center on last year's team, who will be one of the assistant coaches this fall, had charge of the practice.

A. J. CORDIER IS  
SQUASH WINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. J. Cordier retained his title as squash champion of the Yale Club Thursday, defeating Alan Corey in three straight games, 15-7, 15-10, 15-13. Both players were at the top of their games, and the contest was fast from the start.

The experience and judgment of Cordier, however, were too much for the younger player, and Corey made the champion extend himself to win. Cordier had a great advantage in placing and position play, and was able to meet Corey's hardest drives. Cordier's smashes were low and swift, and he excelled in every department of the game. Back court play predominated throughout the match. Corey made his best showing in the final game, pushing the champion hard at all times.

BRAYES GAME IS POSTPONED

MIAMI, Fla.—An interesting game is scheduled for this afternoon at the training camp here of the Boston Nationals. The game, scheduled for Thursday afternoon between the regulars and recruits was postponed because of the unfavorable conditions. Only a light workout was ordered by Manager G. T. Stallings. Pitcher Hughes, who was due to reach the camp Thursday, missed connections, and will not arrive until today.

12 INNINGS FOR NEW YORK TEAM

MARLIN, Tex.—The New York Nationals played 12 innings of real baseball Thursday, six innings in the morning and six more in the afternoon. The usual long drills in batting, fielding and pitching took place before and after these contests. The afternoon game saw all the regulars in action for the first time this year, but Manager J. J. McGraw was careful not to put all of the veterans on one team.

W. A. TILT NOW  
LEADS NATIONAL  
BILLIARD PLAY

Victor Over J. M. Munoz at N. Y. A. C. in Championship Tourney—J. H. Shoemaker Also Has Perfect Score

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
W. A. Tilt	3	0	1.000
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0	1.000
H. S. Osborne	2	0	1.000
E. F. Raymonds	1	1	.500
Gustave Gardner	2	2	.500
E. F. Gray	1	2	.333
J. M. Munoz	1	2	.333
J. J. Madoney	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. A. Tilt is today leading the standing in the United States National pocket billiard championship tourney which is being played at the New York Athletic Club following his victory over J. M. Munoz in one of the three games played Thursday by a score of 125 to 34. J. H. Shoemaker also has a perfect record to date but has played one loss game.

Tilt gave a very consistent exhibition of pocket billiards Thursday and ended the contest with an unfinished run of 14 balls. Munoz missed on long shots. Tilt grew steadier as the game progressed and was playing in top form when the match ended.

H. S. Osborne played two matches and was defeated in the first by Gustave Gardner, 125 to 38, and won the second from E. F. Gray by a score of 125 to 109. The contest with Gray was a close one with the result in doubt right up to the final frame. Both players made 12 scratches and both resorted to safety play often.

Gray did his best work in the twelfth and thirteenth frames, when he pocketed 23 balls in a string. He tackled many difficult combinations and scored on several of them. Osborne played a careful, cautious game and profited by Gray's misses. In the sixteenth frame the score was 103 to 102 in Osborne's favor. In the final frame, when Osborne was playing his last point, he made a scratch. When Gray missed, Osborne tallied with a difficult direct bank shot which brought forth much applause from the gallery.

Gardner showed marked improvement in his victory over Osborne, and had a high run of 18. The scores by frames:

Gustave Gardner	11	0	2	2	6	10	13	11	12	10	8	10	12	8	11	12	10	8	10	12	8	11	12	10
H. S. Osborne	8	4	8	12	8	12	12	13	3	1	13	3	12	10	1	13	3	12	10	1	13	3	12	10

W. A. Tilt—9 13 6 9 4 0 4 3 13 8 9 7 10 8 11 14. Total—123. Scratches—3. High runs—11, 13, 13.

J. M. Munoz—5 1 8 5 10 14 10 11 1 6 5 7 4 6 9. Total—96. Scratches—2. High runs—12 to 8.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An even break is expected to take place here this evening when the Yale and Princeton varsity swimming and water-polo teams meet in the local pool in the first of their two intercollegiate swimming association championship contests.

Based on the showing made by the two teams against Pennsylvania and the College of the City of New York, the Elis will win the swimming part of the program by a wide margin, while the Tigers are due to win the water-polo match by a safe score.

PRINCETON SHOULD  
WIN THE POLO GAME

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NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University Athletic Association today authorized the board of control to suspend athletic contests without further consulting the association whenever, by so doing, they can serve the interest of the National Government.

The Athletic Association consists of the captains and managers of the four major sports (football, baseball, track and crew) two representatives of the general athletics and the members of the University board of control. If the Yale officers reserve corps and the naval unit have to take up war duty or constant training, the work of the baseball nine, track team and crew will be suspended.

WADE RECEIVES OFFER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. W. Wade, Brown '17, of Trenton, Tenn., has received a telegram from J. R. Bender, coach of the University of Tennessee, announcing his appointment as assistant football coach at that university for the coming year. Wade has played guard on the Brown eleven for the last two years, and in that time participated in all the big games.

PHILADELPHIA PITCHERS WORK

FT. PIERCE, Fla.—The Philadelphia American pitchers were allowed to go the limit by Manager Connie Mack today. Several used curves.

WEST LEADS IN  
TENNIS TOURNAY  
AT LOS ANGELES

W. F. Davis Defeats C. B. Doyle of Eastern Team in Singles—Doubles Not Finished

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
W. F. Davis (West)	2	0	1.000
C. B. Doyle (East)	0	2	.000

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
West	2	0	1.000
East	0	2	.000

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
W. F. Davis (West)	2	0	1.000
C. B. Doyle (East)	0	2	.000

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The West is today leading the East in their international lawn tennis tournament by two matches to none following the winning of a singles match by W. F. Davis of the western team. The doubles match which was scheduled for yesterday was started but had to be postponed with the score two sets to one in favor of the East and seven games each in the fourth set. It will probably be completed Saturday.

Davis won his singles match by defeating C. B. Doyle of the East three sets to one, 6-1, 4-6, 8-6, 6-1. The playing was very erratic. Davis won by good serving and cross-court drives, but Doyle forced him much of the time to abandon his customary close net play.

H. A. Throckmorton and G. M. Church, for the East, furnished the feature placing of the day in their doubles match with W. M. Johnston and J. R. Strachan (West). Darkness ended play with the score 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-7. Throckmorton was all over the court and made difficult returns. In the fourth set with the score 5-1 against him and his partner, he brought it up to 5-all.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy (West) defeated Miss Mary Brown (West), 11-9, 6-3, in a brilliant exhibition match.

SAVANNAH GETS  
GEORGIA STATE  
GOLF TOURNAY

Golf Club of That City Plans to Play Host at Its New Home—Many Star Players Expected

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The second annual Georgia State golf championship tournament will be played May 14-19 inclusive, according to an announcement by R. M. Hull, first vice-president of the Georgia State Golf Association. This event will bring a number of the best golfers in the country to Savannah and the Savannah Golf Club is preparing plans for playing host.

The announcement of this event means the staging of a gala week for the visitors. The new clubhouse of the Savannah Golf Club will be fully completed, furnished and equipped some weeks prior to the date of the State meet. The State meet comes to Savannah as the first big event after the completion of the new and commodious quarters of the Savannah Golf Club.

It is understood that among other visitors to be here for the State meet will be Robert Jones of Atlanta, the young golfer of the capital city, who has made such a phenomenal record. A number of other well-known golfers will be here for the meet, which will probably be attended by a few of the champions from points outside of Georgia.

A number of trophies will be offered as prizes. Several are offered already and it is understood that this list will be supplemented with additional ones. The entrant who proves himself State champion will be awarded the valuable trophy offered by the Savannah Golf Club.

YALE A. A. VOTES  
AUTHORITY TO  
SUSPEND SPORTS

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PHILADELPHIA PITCHERS WORK

FT. PIERCE, Fla.—The Philadelphia American pitchers were allowed to go the limit by Manager Connie Mack today. Several used curves.

TUFTS BATTERY  
CANDIDATES ARE  
SHOWING WELL

Outlook Brighter in Spite of a Lack of Veteran Pitchers—New Men Are Improving Daily

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach John Slattery of the Tufts College baseball team has his battery candidates working out every afternoon in the cage at Goddard Gymnasium, and by the time the players are able to get outdoors for practice, they will be in fine shape. Coach Slattery has a hard problem ahead of him to bring out a winning team at Tufts this season, but he is working hard, and the candidates are improving in a manner that is encouraging.

One of the most difficult situations that has come up since he has been in charge of the baseball candidates at the college faces the Tufts coach this year, and he has been putting all his energy into the work of overcoming it. Only one member of last year's pitching staff will be available for this year's team, E. T. O'Marra '17, a left-hander. This means that Coach Slattery will have to develop an entirely new pitching staff for this year's team.

There are, however, a number of very good candidates out this season, and some of them show promise of being excellent pitchers by the time the season opens. Most of these new men are in the freshman class, and that class seems to be one of the best for all-round athletics that has ever entered the college. The outlook is much brighter now than at the opening of the season.

The pitching staff is being built up around O'Marra, who will do the greater part of the regular pitching for the team. Three members of the freshman class seem to be showing more good points than the rest, and they are being made into underdogs for O'Marra. They are David Keefe, Carl Morgan and John Ballou. All three have fine preparatory school reputations.

Keefe comes to Tufts from Goddard Seminary, where he pitched on the team that went through a season without a defeat, and he had a batting average that was far above the usual mark shown by a pitcher. Morgan comes to Tufts from Brewster Academy, where he was rated as the best pitcher ever developed at the school. John Ballou is well known to those who followed last year's Medford High School nine, which he pitched to many victories.

For the catcher's position left vacant by the graduation of Ralph Carroll Coach Slattery has Owen Keefe, who comes to the college from Dean Academy. There he was rated as being one of the best catchers in the game, and his specialty is his throwing, his throws from home plate to second base to catch a runner being excellent. Madison Jeffrey, who caught on the second team last season; Leo Porter, a substitute last year, and George Swanson of last year's second team, are other catchers who will be valuable this year. Coach Slattery will start work with the candidates for the other positions on the team the first of next week.

TWELVE HOCKEY  
PLAYERS LEAVE

Twelve members of the Harvard varsity hockey team left Boston for New Haven on the 1:15 train this afternoon for New Haven, Conn., where they will meet the Yale varsity team tomorrow evening in the New Haven Arena in the third and deciding game of their championship series. Each team has won a game, Yale winning at New Haven 2 to 0 and Harvard winning at the Boston Arena 5 to 0.

The Harvard players will have an hour's practice in the New Haven rink this evening, and will spend the night at the Hotel Taft. They will have luncheon and spend the afternoon Saturday at the farm of Grinnell Martin '11. This farm is 10 miles outside of New Haven. The men who started today were:

Appleton, Baker, Baldwin, Condon, Kissel, Martin, W. Morgan, Percy, T. Rice, Thacher, Townsend and Wydie.

SHERROD SMITH HOLDS OUT

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Pitcher Sherrod Smith of the Brooklyn Nationals joined Pfeffer on the salary question Thursday and failed to show up at Wilmington Park for practice. One report has it that he intends to leave for home if the matter is not adjusted. Manager Robinson was greatly pleased when he found Johnston, Hickman and Myers on hand. The trio arrived early Thursday morning, providing the three outfielders which Manager Robinson needed badly on account of the hold-out of Wheat and Stengel. Nothing has been heard of the latter two since the team arrived here.

## COLUMBIA IS FAVORITE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Capt. H. E. Vollmer and his Columbia varsity swimmers will meet the University of Pennsylvania swimmers in the local pool tonight, and it is expected that the visitors will add another victory to their record of four straight. The water-polo game will probably be a close affair.

HAVERFORD AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Haverford College gymnastic team will meet the Brown University gymnasts here today in their annual dual contest.

MISSOURI WINS  
BASKETBALL GAME  
BY CLOSE SCORE

Victorious Over Washington by 23 to 19 in Conference Championship Contest

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas State A. C.	10	2	.833
Missouri	9	1	.909
Kansas	8	1	.889
Ames	3	4	.500
Nebraska	2	7	.286
Washington	1	10	.091
Orakee	0	2	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A goal from the floor and one from the foul line made in the last two minutes of play gave the University of Missouri a victory over Washington University here Thursday evening in their Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship game by a score of 23 to 19.

With the score 8 to 7 in favor of Missouri in the middle of the first half, Thomas tied it up with a goal from the foul line. Shepard immediately made a goal from the floor only to have the score tied again within a minute when Duncker threw one. Williams made three more points for Missouri and Duncker returned with a basket from the floor, making the score at the end of the half 12 to 11 in favor of Missouri.

Brilliant playing on the part of Duncker and Stout kept the score practically even during the second half. The summary:

Player	Points	Rebounds	Assists
Williams, R.	10	5	3
Shirley, Campbell, L.	8	4	2
Shepard, C.	7	3	1
Viner, R.	6	2	1
Stout, R.	5	1	0
Duncker, R.	4	1	0
Thomas, T.	3	1	0
Williams, W.	2	1	0
Williams, S.	1	0	0
Duncker, J.	1	0	0
Stout, R.	1	0	0
Williams, W.	1	0	0
Williams, S.	1	0	0
Duncker, J.	1	0	0
Stout, R.	1	0	0
Williams, W.	1	0	0
Williams, S.	1	0	0
Duncker, J.	1	0	0



## SOCIALISTS OF GERMANY AND SUBMARINE WAR

### Attitude of Majority Group Regarding Unrestricted U-Boat Warfare Set Forth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts published recently a leading article on the German declaration of an unrestricted submarine campaign which is the more notable in view of the fact that the paper is now the organ of the German Socialist majority, the group that has, from the outset, ardently supported the prosecution of the war, and whose leader, Herr Scheidemann, has been widely regarded in Germany for months past as the spokesman and confidant of the Imperial Chancellor.

The article, which was headed with the motto of the state of Prussia, "Each His Own," began by observing that the date of Feb. 1 marked such a turning-point in the history of the world war that the moment seemed opportune for a review of many things, including the relations between Social Democracy and the Government.

When on Aug. 4, 1914, it continued, the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag voted unanimously for the war credits it did so not because it had any special confidence in the Government, nor felt any special preference for the existing military institutions; but because it saw the German Nation in need, and feared an increase of the threatening danger if it took any other course. At the present day the party was still convinced that national defense could not be promoted, nor peace served by the refusal of credits, and whether that conviction was regarded as right or wrong, there should be in any case no distortion of the motives underlying it. Indeed, such distortion had only become possible later, now that so much that was obvious at the time had become obscured by the march of events. Today there were people who really believed that by voting the war credits the Social Democratic Party had become a "Government party," and had therewith assumed corresponsibility for all that the rulers of the Empire did, or left undone. In August, 1914, such a view would have been universally rejected as utterly ridiculous.

It was only necessary to recall the relations that existed at that time between Social Democracy and the Government, the article maintained, to recognize the impossibility of the view that the Social Democratic group intended to express its confidence in the Government by assenting to the credits; that it gave the latter carte blanche with regard to its political and military decisions; that, in short, it became a dutiful Government and official party. A change of front of that kind would indeed have been a really tremendous upheaval, and it was most unlikely from the outset that it could have been consented to by the last man by a group of 110 members; but as a matter of fact no one talked, no one thought at the time of the change of front that had since been alleged. Still less could it have been conceived at that time that by its assent to the credits the group simultaneously countersigned all decisions taken by the army command, and never given. Rather did the army command itself bear the responsibility for all its decisions, and shared it with no one but the responsible Chancellor of the Empire. That was so on Aug. 4, 1914, and it is so on Feb. 1, 1917, ran the article; neither what happened then, nor what is happening now has happened on the strength of a decision taken by the Reichstag or the party. Neither then nor now, moreover, has even the subsequent assent of the Reichstag and its parties been sought.

The voting of credits, therefore, the article proceeded, did not mean that Social Democracy assumed responsibility for all that happened during the war, but merely that it did not assume responsibility for a development in the interior which it was one of the enemy's aims to achieve, and which he had always hoped for since the beginning of the war. Now this clear situation, it continued, was obscured temporarily by circumstances by no means regrettable in themselves. Social Democratic policy and Government policy during the war might be compared to two lines that converged in places only to run apart from one another again. Social Democracy had repeatedly asked individual acts on the part of the Chancellor, not because it was attached to his person, but because his views and wishes approximated its own. Thus, for instance, it approved the German note to America of May 4, 1916, and defended the Imperial Chancellor for nine months against the violent attacks to which he was exposed on account of that note. And it did none so not "pour les beaux yeux" of the Chancellor, but because it regarded his attitude as right, and that of his opponents as wrong, for the maintenance of good relations with the United States had always counted with it as an important item in the balance sheet of German policy.

The two lines of Government and of Social Democratic policy ran closest together then on Dec. 12 of last year. The German Government's offer of peace met with unreserved approval, even in the press of the Socialist minority. But the enemy wanted it otherwise. Had the Social Democratic peace movement been as strong and as successful in only one single Entente country as it was in Germany the last gunshot would have resounded in Europe for a long time to come, perhaps forever.

In order to be just it must not be forgotten that the turn events had taken was primarily due to the refusal of the enemy to sit down at the negotiation table with Germany. Or, to express it more exactly, even that refusal would not have been decisive, had it not completely closed the way to negotiations.

And so, ran the article, the fresh turn of events has come. A new phase in the history of the world war has begun, but in this, as in those preceding it, Social Democracy will have its own opinion, and will represent its own standpoint. This is the—rightly understood—standpoint of Aug. 4; that is, it will be guided by the rule of undertaking nothing that might make the position of its own people in its fight for existence more difficult, and will support everything that in its judgment will serve a lasting peace. It is responsible for its own acts alone; it is responsible for the acts of the Government only in so far as it is consulted beforehand, and has recorded its assent by word of mouth and in writing. It lays claim to no honor that is not its due, but it also rejects blame that it has not merited, and it most emphatically repudiates the conclusion that it has become a "Government party" by its positive attitude in the defense question. A distribution of power such as we have in the Empire also entails distribution of responsibility. Here too the motto must be "Each His Own."

## BRITISH RESEARCH COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Advisory Council of the British Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have added to the list of their technical committees a standing committee on glass and optical instruments. The membership of the committee is at present as follows:

Prof. H. Jackson (chairman), Mr. Conrad Beck, Prof. C. V. Boys, F. R. S.; Mr. P. J. Cheshire, Mr. A. R. Conrady, Mr. A. S. Esslemont, Mr. J. W. French, Dr. R. T. Glasbey, F. R. S.; Sir Howard Grubb, F. R. S.; F. R. S.; Mr. E. B. Knobel, F. R. S.; Dr. T. R. Norton, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, D. Sc.; Capt. Creagh Osbourne, R. N.; Mr. H. J. Stobart, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. M. P. Swift, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. F. Twyman, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Williams, Mr. W. F. J. Wood. The committee met on Dec. 11, and, having regard to the urgency of the problems requiring investigation in respect of these essential industries, appointed a series of subcommittees to which various special problems were referred. Among these problems the more important are: (a) Raw materials for glass and glass making. (b) Optical properties of a large range of glasses. (c) General physical and chemical properties of glass and glassware for scientific and industrial purposes. (d) Testing and standardizing of glassware. (e) Workshop technique. (f) X-ray glass apparatus. (g) Optical calculations and lens designing. (h) Optical instruments. (i) Translation of foreign works on optics.

This brief description indicates certain lines of investigation which have been brought forward. The standing committee does not propose to limit itself to these subjects but is prepared to consider and report upon the necessity for investigation in other directions, relevant to its terms of reference. Manufacturers who have experienced difficulties requiring investigation for their solution in connection with the subjects of glass and optical instruments or who desire to make proposals for special researches on these subjects are invited to communicate in the first instance with the secretary of the research department, Great George Street, Westminster, S. W., who will direct the correspondence into the appropriate channels for attention.

## REBUKES LEVITY OF FLAG DESTROYER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Buck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who, with 10 of his followers is on trial for burning the American flag at an outdoor service held last June, asked William F. Cox, a reporter called by the prosecution: "Is it not a fact that you and other reporters made a vicious attack on the case which was served at the meeting?" Assistant District Attorney Rorke, in objecting, declared that the proposed question gave a good insight into the levity with which the accused were treating their trial. Judge McIntyre sustained Mr. Rorke.

William Suppes, a reporter for the New York Sun, testified that the accused men gave evidence of rejoicing when the American flag was cast into the "melting pot," blazing from a tripod. The trial will continue today.

**POLISH GOVERNMENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—It is announced from Warsaw that the executive committee of the Provisional Polish Council of State has now nominated the directors of the various departments of State as follows: Finance, M. Dzierzicki; Foreign Affairs, Count Potulowski; Interior, M. Lempiński; Political Economy, M. Janicki; Labor, M. Kunowski; Justice, M. Eukowski; Education, M. Pomorski. Military affairs are to be administered until the formation of a special department by the Army Commission, for which M. Pilsudski has hitherto acted as reporter. A Constitutional and Parliament Commission of 24 members has also been elected, consisting of 12 members of the Council of State, and 12 chosen from outside that body. The departmental vice-directors appointed are: Justice, M. Makowski; Political Economy, M. Kaczorowski; and Labor, M. Turawicz.

**INDIA COMPANY TAKEN OVER**  
BRISTOL, R. I.—Deeds conveying the property and rights of the National India Rubber Company here to the United States Rubber Company, which has owned a controlling interest in the local plant for a number of years, were filed Wednesday. The land, buildings and equipment have an assessed value of \$550,000.

## FITCHBURG OPENS SCHOOL GIVING AID IN ENGLISH

### Fifty Women Respond to Invitation to Come and Learn to Read and Write the Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FITCHBURG, Mass.—A special meeting took place Thursday afternoon in the High School Building to which all women interested in learning to read and write English were invited. The movement was started by Miss Elizabeth A. H. Sleeper, chairman of the committee having the meeting in charge.

She is a member of the School Board and was for many years teacher in the high school. About 50 women responded to invitations printed in three languages which were distributed broadcast. Refreshments were served, and the initiation of these adults into American school life was made a pleasant affair. Their children are cared for while they are in the classroom. Several schools like this one are being carried on in Worcester. An educated Jewish woman, Mrs. J. H. Telmo, has given her services in the organization of the schools there, and Miss Sleeper consulted her in regard to organizing the Worcester classes before she presented the matter to the Fitchburg School Board.

## GUSTAVE HERVE FAVORS UNION OF LATIN COUNTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Gustave Hervé is anxiously watching the course which Spain will take with regard to Germany. Spain, he remarks, is the only Colto-Latin country which is not taking part in the great war, and by holding aloof, she will retard or prevent the formation of a federation of the Latin peoples. It may be a long while, he continues, before we see the great European federation, the United States of Europe, but there is at least the possibility of realizing, at the close of this war, the Latin union, the union of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and France, that is of those four Mediterranean powers which are bound together by close racial bonds, and to which I would add our Rumanian cousins, if they happened to be in the same corner of Europe as the other Latin countries. These nations share the same civilization and their languages are all based on Latin and are similar enough to make it very easy even for an uneducated man to get a sufficient grasp of one in one month's time to get along with. The similarity of civilization includes, which is very important, similar feelings, and a similar temperament. Each of the Latin countries constitutes, numerically, a small nation; France with her 40,000,000 inhabitants; Italy with her 32,000,000; Spain with her 20,000,000, and Portugal with her 6,000,000. At the close of the war these Latin countries will be faced with a Russia of 150,000,000 inhabitants, an England with 45,000,000, and the republics of which her colonial empire is constituted, will be at least as great a power as Russia, a Germany who, even with the reduction caused by the elimination of the non-German peoples will still have a population of 60,000,000, which will soon reach 70,000,000 to 80,000,000. How did Spain fare in her encounter with America at the time of the Cuban War? What would have happened to France, alone against Germany?

The future is to be the big nations, are we, the Latins of the West, going to remain separate units? asks Mr. Hervé. Has not the time come for us to consider ourselves as the four states of a single Latin confederation, in which Belgium would be received and welcomed, if her Flemish elements would consent. While we each preserved our political constitution—the constitutional kings with their Parliaments, are they not practically hereditary Presidents of the Republic?—could we not form one nation, united by a Federal Parliament as are the United States of America? This federation would form, without counting Belgium, a solid Latin block of 100,000,000 men which would irresistibly attract the whole of South and Central America, and which would have as a field for expansion the immensity of Africa, the larger part of which is already under Latin influence.

**JOHN HODGE AND THE WAR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Addressing a meeting of women recently, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said that it would not be long before every merchant vessel was adequately armed. "You may have observed a statement," he said, "that out of 78 vessels adequately armed the German submarines have only been able to sink six. That is a proportion we want to maintain, for there is nothing the German dreads more than the armed liner and the armed tramp. That means shells and still more shells. Hence the appeal to the women folk of the nation. I do not think I am giving any secrets away when I say that the heads of our army and the heads of our Allies have recently been in conference, and their determination is that, if possible, efforts should be made to shorten the war so that it will end with the end of next summer. That is a most desirable consummation, and every extra volunteer we get is going to help achieve that desirable end. Unless we can combat the submarine menace we shall be menaced with the peril of shortage of food."

**FARM OFFERED TO TORONTO**  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Mayor, says the Mail and Empire, has received a letter from Mr. Harry Giddings, of Cedar Farm, Oakville, offering a 70-acre farm rent free this year for the raising of potatoes.

## AFFORESTATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., recently delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of afforestation, to the Glasgow center of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

The natural forests of Great Britain, he said, were of little importance, least of all the natural coniferous forests, which were exclusively composed of Scots pine. Many of these forests had disappeared altogether, and their existence was only known by place names and roots found in the moss. Among broad-leaved trees, Sir John stated, the United Kingdom could claim in the oak and ash the best timber trees of the climate, and the beech, long considered an exotic, had been shown by recent research to be indigenous in the South of England. Many of the trees which thrived best in this country, he continued, like the sycamore and Spanish chestnut, were introduced from the Continent. The Scots pine, second to none in beauty, still grew to perfection on the eastern side of the watershed from Norfolk up to the Cromarty Firth, though scarcely so well as it did in the drier climates of Saxony, and west of the watershed it was seldom such a good tree. The first exotic conifers to reach Great Britain were the spruce and silver fir, brought from the Alps, probably as early as the Sixteenth Century. Continuing, the lecturer said that in order to secure the forest area required it would, as a rule, be necessary to devote whole subjects to afforestation. Even if the most suitable subjects were chosen, the whole area would seldom be of equal value, and it was important that the high and poor ground should not be wasted. Hitherto plantations on such ground had had a bad reputation because the native pine had been wrongly assumed to be harder than an exotic, and had been planted where it could not withstand the weather conditions. The North American trees were equal to these emergencies. They bent, he explained, instead of breaking, they refused to give up their moisture to the east wind. They thus enabled afforestation to be carried far beyond the limit of the Scots pine, though not of course on wind-swept summits. British woods, he said, were making a contribution toward the needs of the war, which would leave them depleted for many years; but they were not supplying a tenth part of the timber the Nation was using. A Government committee charged with the duty of increasing the output was very far from being free from difficulties, but it had the advantage of a permanent staff in the shape of two fine regiments of Canadian lumbermen who had brought their mills from Canada. One or two camps of German prisoners were also employed, but Sir John did not consider it nearly enough. In conclusion, he showed by statistics that Great Britain was mainly dependent on Russia for coniferous timber, and said that the forest was required not only to provide shelter for the crops and winter work for their owners, but also to raise the industry and population of lonely outlying districts to a level which could support the comforts, conveniences and amusements of civilized existence.

**RAILROAD MAKES COURTESY FIRST RULE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau  
ATLANTA, Ga.—A circular issued to employees by the Southern Railway Company sets forth that in the future "courtesy shall be rule No. 1," and that it is a new manual of regulations for the guidance of ticket agents, baggage agents, conductors and trainmen lays stress on this point. "A railroad is first of all a public servant," says the Southern. "It follows that the success of a railroad as a business enterprise depends, in a large measure, not only upon the efficiency of the transportation it affords, but upon the personal treatment which those doing business with the railroad receive at the hands of its officers and employees."

**SPAINS DELEGATION IN FRANCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The delegation of Spanish Democrats which, as already reported, recently arrived in Paris with a message of sympathy to France and her allies bearing 60,000 signatures, has been received at the Ministry of Munitions by M. Albert Thomas, who thanked it in the name of the French Government for the valued proof of Spanish sympathy of which it was the bearer. The Minister especially welcomed the fact that those working for victory at home had been associated with their comrades at the front in the message, and himself hastened to convey to the President of the Republic the two handsome volumes containing the names of the signatories presented him by the delegation. Previous to this the delegates visited the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, where they were received by Marshal Joffre, who conversed with them cordially, and to whom they presented the cordial greetings of their compatriots. The delegation subsequently visited the hospital established at Neuilly by the Spanish colony.

**NEWSPAPER SECRETS UPHELD**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—That no newspaper can be forced to disclose the source of its information concerning articles it publishes, and that no one can be forced to tell who wrote the article, was the ruling made by Judge Baldwin of the Circuit Court. The decision came when attorneys for garment manufacturers attempted to trace the authorship of a story ascribed to Ben Schlesinger, president of the Garment Workers Union, in regard to the Chicago garment workers' strike.

## FRENCH ORDERS FOR COAL ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The French Government has suddenly issued a new set of regulations aiming at a closer economy of coal, gas and electricity. It is of a very drastic character and while it will doubtless result in less coal being used, it will also have the effect of further disorganizing the economic life of the city. Fortunately Parisians have a good fund of philosophy. A la guerre comme à la guerre is the remark, but there is also much criticism of the lack of organization which is partly responsible for so difficult a situation. It is known also that while there has been heating in theaters and places of amusement, the hospitals in some cases have been without coal. This certainly is sufficient reason for the new Government order closing theaters, café concerts, circuses and cinemas four days in the week. The directors of these establishments have promised the Government to provide for their personnel during the period covered by the order, which will, it is hoped, be of short duration. The order also provides for the stopping of omnibuses, trams and underground railways at 10 o'clock at night. It is rumored that the closing of the big shops during certain days of the week is also under consideration, but there has been no official notice of such a step.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET PRICE CHANGES ARE UPWARD

Industrials Again Most Conspicuous in the Trading—The Shipping Stocks in Better Demand—Coal Stocks Are Up

General trend of the New York stock market was upward after trading got fairly under way in today's session. First prices were little changed from yesterday afternoon's closing as a rule, but the list became substantially stronger by the end of the first 15 minutes.

Central Leather, International Paper, Common, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Ohio Cities Gas and Columbia Gas were stronger than the average. Cuba Cane Sugar dropped a point on account of the latest developments in Cuba. There were numerous advances of substantial fractions, including American Beet Sugar and American Smelting. Steel common moved up 3/4 of a point. General Motors rose nearly a point, and then lost it all. Utah Copper and Chino Copper sold ex-dividend today of \$3.50 and \$2.50, respectively.

Price fluctuations in the early Boston market today were not wide except in a few cases. The tone was strong, however. United Fruit was one of the strongest issues on the list. It gained two points.

Both lists continued generally strong late in the first half hour. Gulf had advanced in Boston.

Crucible Steel, after opening up 1/2 at 60 1/2, sold above 68 before midday. Central Leather was up 3/4 at the opening at 92 1/2 and crossed 93. General Motors was particularly strong. After opening up 1/2 at 114 1/2 it receded to 113 1/2 and then sold up to 119. Good gains were made by the Marine issues before midday. Mexican Petroleum gained more than a point. International Paper, after opening up 1/2 at 42 1/2, advanced to 44 1/2 before midday. American Writing Paper preferred opened off 1/4 at 48 1/2 and advanced more than 2 points. South Porto Rico Sugar was strong. U. S. Steel, after opening up 1/2 at 10 1/2, advanced more than a point further. Pittsburgh Coal opened up 1/2 at 48 1/2, receded to 48 1/4 and advanced a point.

Island Creek Coal and Pond Creek Coal were in demand at higher prices in Boston. Gulf common, after opening up 1/2 at 10 1/4, advanced to 10 1/2. Moderate improvement was shown by the coppers, American Smelting and American Zinc.

Stocks continued strong but trading was moderately light in the early afternoon. General Motors made a further advance in New York and then receded from the top before the beginning of the last hour. American Zinc advanced further in Boston.

New York total sales 772,600 shares, 4,887,000 bonds.

## NO SOUTHERN RAILWAY PAYMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No action was taken on question of preferred dividends at Thursday's meeting of directors of Southern Railway. Prior to March, 1915, when the dividend was passed, it was customary for the board to declare dividends at their February or March meeting. Inasmuch as no action was taken Thursday, it is hardly likely that the 5 per cent dividend on Southern Railway's preferred stock will be restored this spring.

When the new \$500,000,000 mortgage was proposed last fall, it was expected that the Southern would restore its preferred to the full dividend basis this coming spring. But conditions in the bond market last month were such that the new mortgage was shelved and instead \$25,000,000 notes were sold, giving rise to the belief at the time that dividend action would be postponed for the present.

## IRON PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Production of pig iron showed a sharp falling off last month, due to freight congestion and a large number of furnaces were closed. However, the output this month is likely to be larger, as there has been some relief in steel markets.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

For the 24 hours ending Saturday, March 10, 1917.

For the 24 hours ending Sunday, March 11, 1917.

For the 24 hours ending Monday, March 12, 1917.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

At New York, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Boston, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Philadelphia, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Washington, 38.10 a. m. 41.

## IN OTHER CITIES

At New Orleans, 38.10 a. m. 41. At St. Louis, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Chicago, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Cincinnati, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Cleveland, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Detroit, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Milwaukee, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Minneapolis, 38.10 a. m. 41. At St. Paul, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Portland, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Seattle, 38.10 a. m. 41. At San Francisco, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Los Angeles, 38.10 a. m. 41. At Honolulu, 38.10 a. m. 41.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	123	123	123	123
Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	68
Allis-Chalm.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am B Sugar.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can.	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Can pf.	106	106	106	106
Am Car Fr.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69
Am Col Oil.	43	43	43	43
Am H & L.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	64	64	64	64
Am Linsed.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am Linsed pf.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Am Loco.	71	73 1/2	71	73 1/2
Am Smelt.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	112	112	112	112
Am SSec Ap.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
*Am Sugar.	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	127	127	127	127
Am Woolen.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Writ pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Anacoda.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
At & T.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
*At Gulf.	105	107 1/2	104	107 1/2
At Gulf pf.	62	62	62	62
At Coast L.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atchison.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt Loco.	53	54 1/2	53	54 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Batopilas.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel.	141	142	140 1/2	140 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
*Brook R T.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Br Goodrich.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Brown Term.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
*Butte & Sup.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cal Petrol.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Pacific.	153 1/2	154	152 1/2	154
Cerro de Pasco.	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Ct Leather.	91 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Chan Motor.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chl Rfrs.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chl & West.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
*CG & West pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl & N. W.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Chile Cop.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
*Chino Con.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
CCC & St Lpf.	74	74	74	74
Col Fuel.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Col Gas & El.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Col South.	25	25	25	25
Col St 1st pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Con Tab R.	45	46	46	46
Con Can.	90	91 1/2	90	91 1/2
Con Gas Bilt.	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cruc Steel.	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Cub-Am Sug.	171	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Cuban Sug.	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
Cuban CS pf.	91	91	91	91
Del & Lac.	229	231	229	231
Del Edison.	131	131	131	131
Dome Min.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Erie.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
F & M S. pf.	43	43	43	43
Gen Chem.	240	240	240	240
Gen Electric.	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors N.	114 1/2	120 1/2	113 1/2	119
G Motors N. N.	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min.	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89
Gr Nor Ore.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Green Can.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gulf States.	118	123	117 1/2	123
Gulf St 1st pf.	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Ill Central.	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	101
Int Ag Corp.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Int Con Cor.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
*Int Cor pf.	66	66	66	66
Inspiration.	60	62 1/2	60	61 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Int Mer pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	42	43	40 1/2	42 1/2
In Paper.	42 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	45 1/2
In Paper pf.	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Kan City So.	22	22	22	22
Kan C So pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kelley Tins.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
*Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Lack Steel.	84	85 1/2	84	85 1/2
Leah & T Co.	21	21	21	21
Lith & Val.	21	21	21	21
Lith & Val pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Manhattan.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
*Max Motor.	55	56	53 1/2	53 1/2
*Maxwell pf.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
*Maxwell 2nd pf.	35	36	35	36
May Co.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Mimi.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Mex Petrol.	88 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
M & St L New.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	16	16	16	16
Mo Pac.	29	29	29	29
Mo Pac pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo Pac Ct.	11	11	11	11
Mo Pac wlp.	53	53	53	53
Mon Power.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Nat Biscuit.	116	116	116	116
Nat C & S.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Nat Enamel.	34 1/2	36	34 1/2	35 1/2
*Nat Lead.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
*Nevada Con.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
NY Central.	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
NY N H & H.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
N & W.	128	128	128	128
N & W pf.	86	86	86	86
North Am.	68	68	68	68
North Pac.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Pacific Bot.Ml.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
PanAm P&T pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Penna.....	54	74	53 1/2	54
Peoples Gas.....	98	98	98	98
Phil Co.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
PhosCoalect.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
P Coal pf cfr.....	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Pressed Steel.....	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ray Con.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading.....	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94
Redg 2d pf.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Rockwell I & S.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Step I & S pf.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Stroyal Dutch.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Sty Steel Sp.....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Stead A L pf.....	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	32 1/2
Stearns-Roebeck.....	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Stearns Arl.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Stloss Steel.....	64 1/2	66	64 1/2	66
Sto P R.....	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93
Sto P R S.....	195	195	195	195
Sto Ry.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Sto Ry pf.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Sto T L & S F.....	20	20	20	20
Studebaker.....	101 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2
Studebaker pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Tenn Motor.....	47	47	47	47
Tenn Corp cfr w l.....	15	15	15	15
Texas Co.....	231	233 1/2	231	232 1/2
Tex Corpfd.....	230	230	230	230
Texas & W S Forg.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union B & P.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union B & P new.....	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Union Pac.....	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
N Alloy Steel.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
North Fruit.....	143 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2
N Rye S F.....	9	9	9	9
N Rye S F pf.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
S C I P.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
S Rubber.....	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
S S R.....	61 1/2	64	61 1/2	64
S Steel.....	110 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2
S Steel pf.....	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Sc.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
U I C & C.....	62	62	62	62
Utahash.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utahash pf B.....	25	25	24 1/2	25
Utah Maryland.....	23	23	23	23
Utah Steel Union.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Utah Steel pf.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Utah & L E.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Utah & L E 1st pr.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Utah Over.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Utah Motor.....	64	64	64	64
Utah White Motor.....	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## ITALY ABOUT TO RECEIVE HELP IN LOAN

Either England or France Soon to Aid That Nation's International Exchange Position and to Supply Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Italy is about to receive some further loans from either England or France to meet the present adverse international balance, according to reports in foreign exchange circles. Italian exchange in this market has shown that it is in great need of support. The depreciation has carried the market to as low as 7.86 lire to the dollar, representing a premium on dollars in Italy of about 51 per cent. During the last few days there has been a slight recession in the rate, which appears to substantiate the report as to outside credits.

As is the case with other Allied Governments, Italy has been a buyer of war supplies in this market to an extent not generally realized. Italy's foreign trade balance of about \$200,000,000 a year against her before the war was increased last year to about \$600,000,000. She has few facilities for settling this foreign balance, such as are at the disposal of England and France. For one thing, she has not the American securities to enable her to raise loans in this market. For that reason she has to turn to her more resourceful allies, from whom she has already obtained about \$700,000,000 of credit for the nearly two years Italy has been at war. In this market Italy has raised a loan of only \$25,000,000.

It has been therefore evident that a further supply of credit was necessary to take care of Italy's continued indebtedness in this market, which is running about \$20,000,000 a month. Much of her former loans were obtained in London, but bankers believe that on the present occasion the French Treasury may come to her assistance by granting francs in Paris, which will be equally effective as sterling, and, in fact, more convenient for translation into Italian exchange.

For some time the movement in lire exchange has been influenced by operations of the Italian treasury, either buying dollars in Italy, or selling lire here. Cables have been received from that source from day to day with orders to sell at the market, which, of course, has greatly depressed the price. Recently, however, there has been some reservation in the Italian treasury's orders, and this also lends color to the belief that financial assistance is pending, perhaps running to several hundred million dollars.

## SHIPBUILDING PLAN PRAISED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agreement between the Government and the shipbuilding industry whereby the latter will accept new Government contracts at a flat rate of 10 per cent net profit is expected to prove beneficial in more ways than one to the manufacturers. Labor has been the difficult problem with American shipbuilding companies, and the agreement is expected to go a long way toward remedying the situation in this respect.

In view of the fact that Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company last year agreed to take Government work on a 10 per cent profit basis, this would seem to indicate that the new agreement is satisfactory to both sides.

## RESERVE BOARD'S NEW CREDIT VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board in a statement Thursday night reiterating that its warning to United States banks not to invest too heavily in foreign securities had been misunderstood, said it held the placing of foreign loans as a natural and proper means of settling trade balances, and gave notice that the country's gold reserve now has been substantially strengthened and supplies a broad basis for additional credit.

## QUINCY MINING'S GAINS

Earnings of \$25 a share were made by Quincy Mining Company during 1916, compared with \$17 in the preceding year. Annual report shows profits of \$2,765,659 for the past year, compared with \$1,873,674 in 1915. Copper production totaled 21,065,612 pounds, a slight falling off from the preceding year. Receipts from sales of copper were \$5,374,715, and the profit on silver was \$26,159, compared with \$11,829 in the preceding 12 months. The company secured an average price of about 25½ cents a pound for its copper.

## NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Fireproofing Company report compares for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$108,412	\$98,307
Profit	\$8,612	\$198,397

## ADVANCE IN LIGHT RAILS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carnegie Steel Company has raised its price of light steel rails \$5 a ton. Other manufacturing companies now or have been quoting at the higher prices.

## APPRAISEMENT PLAN IN WOOL TRADE IS TASK

As New Australian Scheme Progresses, However, Business Expected to Be Expedited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The first wool appraisement under the new scheme began on Jan. 3 and were not completed until Jan. 9.

Contrary to expectations the task proved to be far more difficult than anticipated, but, there can be little doubt that, as the scheme develops business will be expedited.

At the same time enough has been learned to show that the task is a herculean one, and that if it is to be characterized by thoroughness, which is the wish and endeavor of every appraiser employed, very much more time than was originally allotted to individual catalogues must be conceded. The second appraisement began on Jan. 17.

Catalogues, submitted by the several selling brokers, have been limited to 25,000 bales for each appraisement and so far 35,000 bales have been appraised. The selection has been well up to the average and several well-known western district clips have been included, as well as clips from Western Australia.

Greasy merino fleece was appraised up to 27d. a pound and in scoured 37d. was obtained.

## NOTE ISSUES FOR RAILROADS IN PROSPECT

Whereas conditions looked auspicious a few months ago for successful financing by the railroads by means of bond issues, the outlook now is that much of this financing this year will have to be done through notes. That is the opinion expressed by prominent bankers.

Erie Railroad has a fair-sized block of three-year notes coming due April 1, and a new issue of notes will be disposed of, to meet this obligation.

From April 1 to the end of this year railroads have \$262,250,000 of maturities to provide for, the largest months being May, June, July and September. Some of the more important maturities to be provided for in that period follow:

April 1, Erie 3-year, coll. notes	49,280,000
May 1, New Haven 1-year coll. notes, 4½ per cent	25,000,000
May 1, N. E. Navigation 3-year coll. notes, 6 per cent	20,000,000
May 1, C. & D. & W. coll. notes, 5 per cent	5,500,000
May 1, Pitts. & Shawmut coll. notes, 6 per cent	4,500,000
June 1, Missouri Pacific sec. notes, 6 per cent	24,775,000
June 1, Atchafalaya conv. 5 per cent	7,419,000
July 1, C. R. I. & P. 1st 6 per cent	12,500,000
July 1, C. R. I. & P. 2nd 6 per cent	6,000,000
July 1, Tol. & W. 1st 4 per cent	4,895,000
July 1, S. & A. 1st 4 per cent	6,500,000
Aug. 1, T. & W. 1st 4 per cent	11,527,000
Sept. 1, Chicago & W. Ind. 2-year coll. notes, 5 per cent	12,935,000
Sept. 1, Can. Northern 2-year coll. notes, 5 per cent	11,500,000
Sept. 1, Del. & Hudson Penn. div. 1st 7 per cent	5,000,000
Nov. 1, Trans. Miss. Ter. Ry. 3-year notes, 6 per cent	4,250,000
Nov. 1, Grand Trunk of Canada 1st 6 per cent	4,000,000
Nov. 1, Hocking Valley 2-year notes, 5 per cent	4,000,000

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked	%
Aetna Explos.	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/2
Big Ledge	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/2
Boston & Mont.	6 1/4	6 3/4	6 1/2
Butte C. & Z.	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 1/2
Butte Detroit	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/2
Calumet, Jer.	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/2
Chev. Motors	110	112	111
Cos. Arizona	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/2
Cos. & C.	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/2
Cosden O. & G.	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/2
Gran. Motor	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/2
Howe Sound	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/2
Jerome Verde	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 1/2
Jerome Vic.	26 1/4	26 3/4	26 1/2
Jumbo	26 1/4	26 3/4	26 1/2
Lake Torp. Boat	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
Magma Cop.	49 1/4	49 3/4	49 1/2
Marlin Arms	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
Max. Munitions	31 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/2
McKinley Dar.	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 1/2
Met. Petrol.	21 1/4	21 3/4	21 1/2
Midvale Steel	57 1/4	57 3/4	57 1/2
Midwest	72 1/4	72 3/4	72 1/2
Molyb. Tungsten	50 1/4	50 3/4	50 1/2
Monongah	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/2
Mother Lode	38 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/2
Nancy Hank.	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
Nimissing	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/2
Peerless	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	19 1/4	19 3/4	19 1/2
Seneca	12 1/4	12 3/4	12 1/2
Sequoia Oil	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/2
Singular Oil	55 1/4	55 3/4	55 1/2
Union Alab.	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/2
Union Alab. Linn.	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/2
Success Min.	45 1/4	45 3/4	45 1/2
Troy Arizona	55 1/4	55 3/4	55 1/2
United Motors	38 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/2
United W. Oil	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/2
United Verde Ext.	38 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/2
U. S. Steam.	63 1/4	63 3/4	63 1/2
Victoria	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/2
Zinc Concent.	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/2

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	105 1/4	105 3/4
Buckeye Pipe Line	103 1/4	103 3/4
Indiana Pipe Line	163 1/4	163 3/4
Ohio Oil	299 1/4	299 3/4
Prairie Oil & Gas	595 1/4	595 3/4
South Penn. Oil	325 1/4	325 3/4
Standard Oil, California	300 1/4	300 3/4
Indiana	86 1/4	86 3/4
Kentucky	729 1/4	729 3/4
New Jersey	685 1/4	685 3/4
New York	300 1/4	300 3/4
Union Alab. Linn.	23 1/4	23 3/4
Prairie Pipe	326 1/4	326 3/4

## NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY SELLS NEW STOCK

New Brunswick Power Company has sold to Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., \$1,000,000 7 per cent first preferred stock, out of an authorized issue of \$2,500,000. The company has outstanding \$250,000 second preferred stock, \$2,000,000 common stock and \$1,730,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

The company was recently chartered by the Province of New Brunswick to take over the St. John Railway Company, which operates the electric light and power, the gas and the electric railway service in St. John. The company is controlled by St. John interests and is under a new local management.

Earnings have shown a steady increase from \$477,818 in 1912 to \$653,684 in 1916. For the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1917, the balance for the first preferred stock was \$167,806, or nearly 2½ times dividend requirements.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. L. Quiri; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S. Buffalo—Henry Goldstein; U. S. Buffalo—J. S. Barnes of G. E. Thring; Lenox.  
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Chicago—H. A. Bolman and S. Axman of Selig, Schwab & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorneike.  
Chicago—W. Weinstein; U. S. Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Weiss Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherburg of Leatherburg Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Cleveland—W. H. Andrews.  
Detroit—Edwin Almsworth of The Almsworth Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Duluth, Minn.—Nathan Kris; U. S. Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Ely; U. S. Houston, Tex.—Charles Miller; U. S. Houston, Tex.—Meyer Nachlas; U. S. Kansas City—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams.  
Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.  
Minneapolis—E. A. Rosenquist; U. S. New York—E. Barlow; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clock & Suit House; Essex.  
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dane & Co.; Essex.  
New York—W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.  
New York—W. J. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; Lenox.  
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Plattsburg, N. Y.—P. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.  
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Honar, Colan & Co.; U. S.  
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.  
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.  
St. Louis—J. G. and E. A. Samuels of the Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Tilton, Ga.—S. Kullers; U. S. Washington, D. C.—H. Cohen; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.  
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 168 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## STEEL FOUNDRIES' YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Steel Foundries Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, these changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Total Inc.	\$4,665,224	\$4,258,376
Chgs. and shgs. fund.	35,355	35,355
Deprec.	739,414	525,331
Balance*	3,718,975	3,687,410
Reserve	344,000	93,861
Dividend	214,500	214,500
Surplus	3,160,175	3,379,719

\*Equal to 21.64 per cent on capital stock compared with 20.17 earned on same capitalization in 1915. \*Reserve for retirement of debentures.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mo	Yr
High grade rails	93.97	10 49 9.09
Second grade rails	89.96	10 50 5.50
Public utility	95.24	10 15 4.21
Industrial	97.50	10 47 8.50
Combined average	94.17	10 37 2.27

\*Increase.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75½, cables 4.76, 60 days nominally 4.71½ and 90 days 4.69½. Franc cables 5.84, checks 5.85½. Reichmark cables 68½, checks 68½. Vienna cables 11.17, checks 11.15. Lire cables 7.75, checks 7.76. Swiss cables 5.03, checks 5.04. Guilders cables 40 7-16 less 1-16, checks 40½ less 1-16. Ruble cables 27.75, checks 27.85. Pesetas 21.25@21.14. Stockholm 29.65@29.55. Christiania 29@28.90. Copenhagen 28.75@28.65.

## ELECTRIC BOND &amp; SHARE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Electric Bond & Share Company reports for the year ending Dec. 31 as follows:

	1916	1915
Gross	\$2,170,915	\$1,820,337
Net	1,360,932	1,401,084
Prof. Div.	373,557	214,646
Common divs	458,222	433,777
Surplus	733,153	622,660

\*Not including special dividend of \$1,400,000 paid in 1913 and \$1,000,000 in 1916.

## ERIE ROAD NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$15,000,000 two-year 5 per cent Erie road notes, permission to issue which has been asked from the Public Service Commission, will be taken by a Morgan syndicate and offered to investors on a 5½ per cent basis.

## NEW PLAN FOR WOOL SELLING IS A SUCCESS

First Appraisal Held in Australia—Prices Obtained Are Satisfactory to Growers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne  
GEELONG, Vic.—The first wool appraisal was held in this center on Jan. 11 and extended over a period of three days, when 10,000 bales were submitted by the various selling brokers.

Considering the difficulties attendant on a change from auction to private selling, everything progressed more smoothly than was expected. There was no friction and prices obtained should be satisfactory to growers.

The procedure is for the wool brokers, as agents for the growers, and wool buyers, as appraisers for the Government, to value each lot of wool on a certain basis of costs from 311 specified types of wool, which basis was arrived at by a committee of buying and broking experts on the average prices ruling during the October-November sales.

In the event of material discrepancies in the double valuations, the brokers' representatives, and two Government super-appraisers, come to an agreement and fix the price.

A fine selection of clips was offered, including some of the first clips from the western district. Greasy merino fleece was appraised up to 29½d. a pound and comebacks and cross-breeds up to 26½d.

## ENGLISH ARMY COUNCIL WOOL PROHIBITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng., Feb. 23.—The Army Council have now made orders prohibiting the sale of secured and shipped Australasian cross-bred wool, and requiring holders to make returns of the stocks of such wool in their possession and to sell their stocks to the War Office as the Director of Army Contracts may require them. The price to be paid will be calculated to correspond with the fixed issue prices at which the department is prepared to sell tops for the civil trade. The scale, on a clear scored basis of 100 per cent yield, is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
58's	52d.	50d.	48d.	46d.	44d.
56's	48d.	46d.	44d.	42d.	40d.
54's	44d.	42d.	40d.	38d.	36d.
52's	40d.	38d.	36d.	34d.	32d.
50's	36d.	34d.	32d.	30d.	28d.
48's	32d.	30d.	28d.	26d.	24d.
46's	28d.	26d.	24d.	22d.	20d.
44's	24d.	22d.	20d.	18d.	16d.
42's	20d.	18d.	16d.	14d.	12d.
40's	16d.	14d.	12d.	10d.	8d.
38's	12d.	10d.	8d.	6d.	4d.

The prohibition of the sale of these wools does not prevent manufacturers, spinners and topmakers continuing to consume such wools as are in their possession for the purposes of manufacture until they are called upon to sell to the department. With regard to cross-bred tops, it has now been decided by the department to purchase supplies of necessary quantities at the published schedule of prices for the civil trade. At the conference held in Bradford a week ago an offer of 5 per cent less than these prices was made, so that the final terms are better than had been expected. It is hoped that these measures will provide the quantities required for army purposes without existing contracts having to be cancelled with, but the department intimates that it is urgently necessary that supplies of tops from stocks of wool already in the country shall be placed promptly at their disposal.

## AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS LARGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Automobile exports in 1916 were \$138,289,514, an increase of nearly \$13,000,000 over 1915, according to figures made public by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. There was a decrease in exports of trucks from 22,094, valued at \$59,839,303, in 1915, to 18,903, valued at \$52,870,774, in 1916. Shipments of passenger cars to foreign countries increased from 41,864, worth \$35,045,090, in 1915, to 61,047, worth \$43,725,087, last year.

In addition, there were exported in 1916 automobile parts to the value of \$24,001,060, tires worth \$15,211,943, and automobile engines to the value of \$2,480,650.

## ACCUMULATIONS OF FREIGHT CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commission on car service of American Railway Association gives following figures on accumulations of cars at various points, loaded and empty, held chiefly because of weather conditions and embargo. Feb. 17, 168,496 cars; Feb. 10, 170,016; Feb. 3, 145,667; Jan. 27, 122,221. The commission states that freight congestion at Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and similar interior points has been greatly relieved, principally because mild weather conditions have permitted a more nearly normal amount of work in the yards.

## MIDWEST OIL'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Midwest Oil Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 with these comparisons:

	1916	1915
Gross	\$1,150,610	\$828,608
Expenses	632,747	641,594
Preferred dividends	240,000	10,000
Depreciation	611,575	20,000
Total deduction	1,484,322	701,694
Profit	384,712	126,914
Profit and loss surp.	47,123	451,835

\*Surplus.

## SUBSTITUTION OF THE TRADE ACCEPTANCES

Bankers and Business Men Much Interested in the Various Phases of This Question

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A conference is to take place today at Hotel Astor under auspices of the National Association of Credit Men to discuss substitution of the trade acceptance for the "open account." A number of leading bankers and business men have been invited to take charge of the several phases.

The purpose is to bring out various questions which arise in the experience of the business man or banker as he takes part in substituting the trade acceptance system for the open account, or purchases from depositors or in the open market this form of paper, which is almost unknown in American commerce.

In credit circles no question is more seriously debated than the trade acceptance and its substitution for the open book account. Merchants of this country carry very large sums in "accounts receivable," representing extensions of customers for current credit extensions from purchase of merchandise until payments therefor.

These fresh accounts are considered the most stable assets a concern can have except its cash and securities, yet custom has ruled that they shall not be available to the merchant for better conduct of his business except as he sells or hypothecates them. This the merchant obviously avoids doing, if he can.

Again, these accounts call for continued watchfulness by the merchant that those who owe shall pay as set out in terms of sale and accounts shall not be permitted to deteriorate. Abuses have grown up under the open account system due to simplicity of giving and getting credit on open account.

Shall credit grantors of the country follow the lead given by framers of the Federal Reserve Act and substitute negotiable receipt or so-called "trade acceptance" for the open account, and thus make available this vast working capital for simpler financing of their business? Shall they bring to hand as they sell goods merely an addition to that portion of their wealth which they must delay realizing on? Or, shall they secure a negotiable acknowledgment of the buyer's debt, readily salable at the bank or in the open market, and superior to the merchant's single name paper? These questions are to be threshed out.



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Room with private bath, \$1.50

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300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE

Hotel Owners and Operate Dairy and Gardens

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DALLAS, TEX.—Texas spent \$20,000,000 on roads in 1916, according to the report of D. E. Colp of San Antonio, secretary-treasurer of the Texas Good Roads Association. Mr. Colp says that with bond issues authorized and planned in counties, the State will spend \$25,000,000 on roads in 1917.



## HOTELS; MARKETS, CANADA, OHIO AND MISCELLANEOUS

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## NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Fifth Ave. & 28th Street  
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800 Rooms—All With Bath  
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations.  
Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.



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"An Hotel Where Guests Are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates  
500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges  
Single Rooms with Running Water ..... \$1.50-\$2.50 per day  
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Double Rooms with Running Water ..... \$2.50-\$4.00 per day  
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Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston  
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

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Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the completion of its new addition.  
Overlooking the White House, offers every comfort and luxury, also a superior service.  
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Rooms, detached bath, ..... \$1.50 and up.  
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Write for Souvenir Booklet and Map.  
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A modern hotel, located in the most central section.  
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Also ROCKINGHAM HOTEL, Portsmouth, N. H.  
With its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition.  
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NEWLIN HAINES CO.

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NEWLIN HAINES CO.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An interesting and important step affecting the commercial world has been taken in the formation of an American Chamber of Commerce in London. Ever since the outbreak of war the necessity for having some body to act as a go-between in relation to British and American mercantile interests, and the need of a thorough understanding between the manufacturers and traders of the two countries has been steadily becoming apparent. The outcome of this has been the formation of the new Chamber of Commerce in London, with Mr. J. Tuck Sherman as secretary. Among the honorary members are the Hon. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador; Mr. Irwin Laughlin, Counselor of the Embassy, and Mr. Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General. As stated in the by-laws, the objects of the newly established chamber are: To further the development of commerce between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; to investigate questions pertaining to their commercial and industrial relations; to collect and distribute statistics and information; to promote American interests; and generally to encourage and facilitate the transaction of business between the two countries.

## FRANCO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—M. Jules Godin, a former Minister, was the chief speaker recently at the monthly luncheon given by the Franco-Portuguese Commercial Committee formed in Paris under the presidency of M. Yves Guyot also a former Minister, for the purpose of preparing the way for an economic entente between the two countries concerned. Among the practical proposals to which the speaker referred was one as to the employment of Portuguese labor in France. He was followed by M. Navarro, Portuguese Consul-General and commercial adviser to the legation in Paris, who expressed a wish to see the establishment of a Portuguese Chamber of Commerce in Paris, or failing that, the establishment of a mixed Chamber. This proposal was supported by a number of speakers, including MM. Muzet, president of the Syndical Chambers; Manoel de Novonho, a prominent Lisbon merchant; Martinet of Lisbon, and Almada Negreiros, of the Seculo de Lisbon, the two last of whom proposed that the present committee should be converted into the desired Chamber of Commerce. The question is now to be studied with a view to putting the latter proposal into immediate practice.

## NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Only hotel occupying an entire city block.  
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1000 rooms, open to outside air.  
Room rates from \$2.50 per day.  
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially priced.  
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Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel  
Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

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A modern, fireproof and distinctive hotel of 250 all outside rooms. Ideally located. Exceeds in equipment, cuisine and service.  
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Room with Privilege of Bath  
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For one, ..... \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 or \$3.50 per day  
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Complimentary "Guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls" and complete information on request.  
C. A. MINER, Managing Director.

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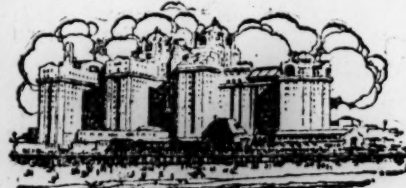
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42nd and 43rd Streets  
One block from the Grand Central Terminal.  
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Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.  
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500 ROOMS  
Largest Hotel in the State  
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No \$1.50 per day and up  
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BOY WANTED—An hour a day after school to do errands. Over 14 years. MISS STORY, 203 West 31st St., New York City.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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WANTED—A saleslady experienced in selling art needlework. Apply bet. 9-11 to EDWIN C. FOSS, 200 Boylston St.

## LEATHER WORKER, able to make and

WANTED—Young man for work in first-class confectionery store; must be bright and apt; experience not necessary; steady work. JONAS S. BELL, Inc., 1617 West Madison St., Chicago.

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Believing that quality would be appreciated in Potatoes as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the Very Best Potatoes, obtainable, in One Peck Cartons which exclude the light.  
Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of this crop.  
Thus you get the Cream of the Crop, the Cream of the Crop, the Cream of the State.  
25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

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The choicest grades of BUTTER AND EGGS have been received and distributed to the most discriminating family trade in New England by  
H. A. HOVEY & CO.,  
32 Faneuil Hall Market  
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## LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
—Metropolitan Park Commission.—Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work on approaches to Weston Bridge, Newton and Weston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of March 19, 1917. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 600 cubic yards of earth to be excavated; 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 280 lineal feet 12-inch vitrified pipe drain; 5 catch-basins and manholes; 20 lineal feet straight edge-stones; 130 lineal feet curved edge-stones; 1200 cubic yards loam to be furnished; 4000 square yards of riprap surfacing; 30 square yards of riprap pavement. Pamphlets containing further information and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN U. CURTIS, ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

—Metropolitan Park Commission.—Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work on approaches to North Beacon Street Bridge, Boston and Westmoreland, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of March 19, 1917. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 3500 cubic yards earth grading; 3000 cubic yards filling material; 620 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 430 lineal feet 12-inch vitrified pipe drain; 30 lineal feet 36-inch vitrified pipe drain; 11 catch-basins and manholes; 230 lineal feet straight edge-stones; 230 lineal feet curved edge-stones; 400 lineal feet edge-stones re-cut and set; 5000 cubic yards loam to be furnished; 8500 square yards roadway surfacing; 2200 square yards walk surfacing; 150 square yards riprap surfacing. Pamphlets containing further information and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN U. CURTIS, ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Two Women and a Gold Mine

Two women found themselves one day, quite unexpectedly, with a gold mine on their hands and, in order to hold the title to eight claims, they were obliged to do \$100 worth of assessment work per claim each year until the legal business connected with them was settled up. So they packed their trunks and moved from the eastern part of the United States to Eastern Oregon, to spend a summer digging for gold in order to determine whether or not the property was really valuable. This was an occupation of which they had never before dreamed. They found the new work so interesting that they have kept it up and have spent some winters, as well as several summers, on their claims. Moreover, they have become quite proficient with hammer and saw, as well as with pick and shovel and dynamite.

"When we first went out there to the mine," began Miss Grace Carmalt, telling the story of her experiences to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we did not know what we would find; it was really a great adventure. We knew that there was some sort of a cabin with dishes and a stove and sleeping accommodations. We carried with us food supplies, linen, a few rugs and pictures and such things; these were few, of course, for transportation was not particularly easy. The first few days my friend, Mrs. Susan Norwood Henry, chief holder of the mine, and I devoted to making that shack habitable. It was filled up with old circus posters and empty crates and soap boxes which did duty as furniture.

"First, though, we took out the old canvas ceiling and put up a new one of building paper; we covered the walls also with the same material. A miner on a nearby claim hitched up his team and drove us to a lumber yard where we bought a lot of four foot boards. We lined the peaked roof with these and nailed our paper-covered walls with them. Also, we put up a shelf all around the living room about four feet up from the floor, of long bark strips cut across the grain. With these slabs and the old lumber and crates, we managed to make some quite good-looking rustic chairs and tables. We upholstered them with pieces of old corduroy, such as the miners wear, which we washed, and dyed in soft greens and browns. We covered the lower part of the living room walls with gunny sacks which we dyed a dark brown, and we painted the walls above a deep cream by adding ochre to the water color. There was a woodshed attached to the cabin which we made over into a bedroom which we had built into one corner, and we turned the rest of the room into a sort of addition to that. We put in a row of windows all the way across and Mrs. Henry painted some beautiful landscapes on the wall. We found an old outside door which had been weathered a lovely brown, and used that to shut off the bedroom from the living room when we wished. It was usually open and was really decorative. We put up white Swiss curtains in the bedroom and some net ones, tinted to harmonize with the ochre walls in the living room. Then, in a lean-to at the other end, we fitted up a kitchen which was a model of convenience in that country.

"By the time we had finished all this, we were proud of our rustic cabin in its beautiful wood and were especially pleased with the workmanship of our peaked bark ceiling and glad to show it to all our friends. One prospector, who had come quite a distance to see 'the girls' cabin,' said, consolingly, after we had explained to him the details of how we managed to accomplish such a charming result with practically no expenditure except of plenty of work, 'Never mind, never mind, you can get some far paper and cover over that bark.'

"The other miners around about us were much amazed at the invasion of women into their field, but they welcomed us cordially and seemed to vie with each other to help us in every possible way. They always helped us haul water from the nearest spring, a good quarter of a mile away, and, when they were going to town, rode over to ask us if they could get our mail and do any errands for us. Later, when we got a horse and I used to ride into town, of course, I returned the compliment and brought mail to my neighbors and did their errands for them whenever I could."

"As soon as we had made our home comfortable, we began to do that assessment work of developing our mine. We dug and dug and dug until it seemed as though we had moved every rock that we could stir from its position; then we had to learn to carry on our excavations with the aid of dynamite. We learned also to sharpen our picks and drills ourselves. In fact, we have succeeded in carrying on all our development work right along and we have found it intensely interesting.

"We have had to do a considerable amount of building as well. For instance, when we bought a horse, we had to have a barn to keep him in, and that we had to build ourselves. We bought an old one some distance away, tore it down, brought the materials over to our place and built it up again. We found we needed closets in our cabin, so we built those, too. Whenever we needed a new one, we simply sawed a piece out of the wall in the most convenient spot, built on the closet outside, roofed it over carefully and put on a door opening into the cabin. This little home of ours is built right up against the side of a hill and our cellar is hollowed out of the rock.

"The foothills, at first, all looked alike to me and I could never have told when I was at home, after a ride into town, and not the road ended at our cabin. At the end of the first

summer, I thought I did not care about going back again, but the second summer I grew fond of the place, and have loved it ever since. And I enjoy the freedom of getting into overalls and mining; there is something quite fascinating about developing a gold mine.

"The second year we had to make a lot of new furniture, as our first attempts were giving out. This time we bought new lumber for it and proved ourselves better carpenters. We also redecorated our living room, painting the floor green, the walls a soft gray, paneling them with strips of wood which we stained black and adorning them with a frieze of apple blossoms which Mrs. Henry painted. Some members of our families had come out to stay with us, and we had also acquired three dogs and two cats besides our riding horse. When we needed other horses, we had no difficulty in getting them, for one of our neighbor miners, who helped us a great deal with our work, had a number of them which followed him around like a pack of dogs whenever he came to see us.

"The views out in that country are really wonderful; the atmosphere is so clear that you can see for many miles. From our windows, we looked over to the Seven Devil Mountains in Idaho, 165 miles away, and in another direction we could see the Granite Range of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. At a first glance, the visitor to these mining lands thinks the sage brush ugly and monotonous, but it is really beautiful. The coloring is never twice the same. At sunset, the whole country takes on the most glorious colors of purples and greens. The wild flowers there are lovely, though one would never suspect their presence from a first glance at the sage brush. There are two or three varieties of lilies which are fragrant—you can smell them when you cannot see them—and there are Indian paint brushes, cactus flowers, tiny star asters, sunflowers and many others. Also there are many song birds which become quite tame when one feeds them. It is indeed a wonderful country, and we have found that mining has the same interest for women as for men."

## Overalls for Women

Overalls for women, even if all have not yet voted! The sensible woman of today is indulging in sensible clothes more and more. If she does her own housework, she has discovered that skirts are sometimes most decidedly in the way; and if she has ever exercised in a gymnasium, she thinks longingly of that comfortable costume of middie blues and bloomers. In comes the painter to help redecorate the house, his clothes carefully covered with substantial overalls. Her clothes need protection from dust and dirt and paint and things, just as much as do his. So, she asks herself, why not overalls for housework? How much more comfortably she can climb up on the stepladder to brush down the walls and put away things that belong on high shelves, and how much more free she feels wielding the broom, when she is wearing no skirt to catch up all the dust that she has set in motion. Then, when she is working in her garden, overalls are such satisfactory things; if she kneels down, planting bulbs, there is no trouble about untangling herself when she wishes to rise hurriedly, and there are no bunches of skirt to spread themselves out in puddles when one is watering the newly set-out plants. Overalls are more useful to the woman in the home than one can tell, and now they are finding their way into factories as well. A baker not long ago, not liking to have the skirts of his women employees get tangled in the machinery, as they sometimes did, bought bloomers or overalls for all his feminine workers, and, according to all accounts, they were proving a genuine aid to industry. Women in various fields of work are adopting the costume which least hampers their movements, and are becoming more efficient in proportion.

## New Covers for Cushions

Round and oblong sofa pillows are vying with the long favorite square ones in popularity these days. And these offer many opportunities for using up a small piece of beautiful figured material, by combining it with a plain color that harmonizes. Many attractive circular cushions have a comparatively small disk of brocade, or embroidery, or some other beautiful figured material, in the center, while the intervening space is covered with a plain material, shirred on a cord at intervals of two or three inches. Several of the newest oblong cushions are finished off with a plain seam on the long sides, but the ends of the cover are allowed to extend two or three inches beyond the pillow and are treated as a scant ruffle which has the effect of drawing in the ends slightly to give a somewhat oval appearance. These are very attractive and easily made. Some cushion covers in flowered cretonnes would be pretty bits of furnishing for the summer cottage at seashore or country. The ends could be fitted with draw strings, so that the covers, made like ordinary pillow cases except that they are open at both ends, could be washed and ironed easily.

## Indian Pudding

Boil together 4 cups of scalded milk, 1 cup of molasses, 1 tablespoon brown sugar, 4 tablespoons corn meal, 1 tablespoon of flour and ½ teaspoon of salt. Stir often. When it has boiled ½ hour, remove from the fire, add 1 egg well beaten, 1 cup of cold water; pour into a buttered baking dish and bake 2 hours.

## Spring Wraps and Bags Must Match

By The Christian Science Monitor Paris correspondent

PARIS, France.—The daring colors that are to prevail in the spring fashions will necessitate the exercise of much good taste on the part of the individual woman, and some thought on the subject of the harmonious blending of colors. The shops are gay with new materials, and models, made up of bright silks and cotton goods of bold designs, in which three or more colors are used with striking effect. Shades of green or yellow are distinctly prominent in the new designs, and generally are used together, with a dash of red or purple, and, in most cases, a line or spot of black to give emphasis. The effect is pleasing and appropriate for the smart sport costumes which are fairly monopolizing the dressmaking world, and many of which are undoubtedly bought and worn by women who never indulge in any sports at all. It is evidently considered quite appropriate to wear a sport suit while one sits by and watches a sunset, or while other people are playing a game; and, as pretty backgrounds help out any picture, the fashion is not to be criticized.

Very charming are the sets, including coat, parasol, hat, and bag, all made of the same material. This is an idea bound to grow in popularity, and one that can be taken up by skillful girls whose own fancies fashion many of the accessories that add so much to an attractive outfit.

The fashionable woman's wrist bags are now as numerous as her shoes, for they must be in strict accord with her costume, even if they do not actually match it in material, as is often the case. They range from a quaint reticule that matches a sporting hat for country wear to a jeweled gold-mesh bag, or a real antique bead bag which goes with an afternoon costume. Wonderful indeed are those designed for opera and ball gowns, made of elaborate brocade ribbons, metal laces, and so forth. Wrist bags, indeed, are quite holding the center of the stage in the fashion world.

The charming little "collets," or shoulder wraps, that have been made of imitation fur are being reproduced in lighter materials for spring and summer. These little wraps give just the needed touch to a one-piece frock for town wear. It is not always warmth that is required of them, but rather a finish to the costume for street wear. If a certain amount of warmth is needed, plush can be used. A pretty wrap of taupe panne velvet, made to wear with a silk and chiffon gown of the same color, was shaped like a large double collar, cut round behind, falling to the waistline, and crossing like a fichu in front. The ends that crossed in front, just below the high waistline, were cut square, each one being ornamented with an embroidered motif. From the waist the little wrap was shaped to mount towards the shoulders, curving to the rounded back. A double collar rolled high at the back and sides, and narrowed like revers to the crossed ends. The lining was of cerise chiffon.

Another "collet" of soft brocade silk had the appearance of a very godet cape behind—at least, the godet was at the sides over the arms, with the back hanging quite flat to the waist, while in front it was cut straight across. The shape was almost like a loose combing jacket, or a child's bib reversed and cut deep enough to cover the shoulders. A third shape was like a flat rounded shoulder cape, turned up at its lower edge and gathered at the middle of the back into a jet ornament, while in front it lapped over and fastened with a jet button. There was also a soft rolling collar, mount-

## Making Your Own Hats

There never was a time when there was such a variety in shapes for hats as this season," declared Mrs. Mabel Bradley, speaking recently before a group of Chicago women. "There never was a time when women could so easily do their own work as they can now. In my classes I tell the girls that it is well to save, by making their every-day hats, enough to buy one good dress hat. Of course, such hats have a style not possible for an amateur to give, and every woman today needs such a hat. So many are the costumes, and so prevalent the style of having a hat, that even to repeating the dress trimming on the hat, that more hats are needed than in any previous season; yet this need not be a difficulty if a few rules of hat making are learned. The trimming is so simple, so much of it consisting of the ready-made ornaments and flowers, that any novice, after careful study of the hats in the shop windows, can trim her own.

"The first thing that my pupils do is to cut out a crown to fit the head. Its shape must be the kind that becomes eyes, hair and face contour. The average size is 8½ inches long and seven wide. It is best to start with a big piece of paper, and, folding it fan-fashion, graduate the measurements to fit the crown. Then begin with buckram and cut out the shape you wish for the crown. The small hats are all high and the large rather low, narrower in front and back than at the sides. If you do not wish to make your own frame, you can buy for 95 cents or a dollar a shaped frame ready to cover. The work on hats does not need careful needlework, for the looser it is, the better. For the covered hat, get out your piece bags and materials left over from other days, brocades, Georgette crepe, satin, a bit of cording for the edges, or fancy braid or straw, and, as they are covering the straws up so much, the satin facing next the face or for the crown covers a multitude of last year's fads.

"As to shapes, there is so little change from last season and such latitude in form that you hardly could get out of fashion. Take your last year's sailor, get some coloring material, dress it over, iron out the rim while damp, get a new ornament, and you have a new hat. In fact, it is really wiser this season not to get new hats. There is bound to be a marked change next season, because the styles of these last two seasons have been so similar. The little turbans are better than ever this season, with straight brims and turned down brims. The wholesale houses are using their last year's shapes, so close are the styles. The use of hand embroidery is smart this year, and Chinese ornaments are excellent. There is a popular trimming of embroidery on the edge of the hat, followed into the crown. This is often carried up from the costume. It may be done on the satin or crepe hats with smart effects. The colors are as gay on the hats as on the dresses, and there is much beading. The fabric hats are going to rival the straws, and, once you have learned the simple trick of covering a frame with fabric, you can have as many hats as you have gowns, at a cost less than of one expensive one.

"The remnant counters are most practical places today. Get your brocade, or satin, or crepe, in some neutral tones, or in those which carry out your costume tones, and note what wonders you can work with your costume. I often marvel that more women do not take a few simple lessons in millinery and make their own hats. There is real fun in using up pieces which otherwise would be useless."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A shoulder wrap of black satin

ing high behind and rolling open to the fastening in front.

Most charming of all was the little wrap of black satin, shown in the sketch. It was cut in a sort of bell shape in one piece, the front being quite flat and short, while the sides and back were long enough to be gathered under the lower edge of the wide band that encircled the waist. This gave the back the appearance of a draped cape, the waistband being entirely covered except in front. This waistband was made of green silk, heavily covered with black and gold soutache, and the garment was lined with the same shade of green chiffon. The draped collar was faced with the satin and was capable of enveloping the throat snugly or lying open in graceful softness. The bag made to accompany this wrap had a band of silk similar to the waistband and also the green chiffon lining. The bag was designed with a lower separate pouch, where a purse or other important item could be separated from

other contents of the bag. The entrance to this lower pouch was through a vertical opening in the lining, near the top. In other words, the lining to the bag proper extended only to the top of the smaller pouch. These little wraps are expected to be popular, because of the one-piece frocks that are made with transparent material forming their upper part and sleeves, and it is easy to see what a number of attractive models can be designed on the lines described and pictured.

## Cooking Dried Fruits

"Dried and evaporated fruits swell to their natural size, are as tender as jelly, and equal to the best of home-made preserves," declared Mrs. Frances A. Seely, a specialist in fireless cookery. "To prepare them, pick over the fruit carefully, cover with plenty of cold water, and let stand for about 10 minutes to soften any dirt. Then wash in at least three waters, rubbing lightly between the hands. Lastly, turn into a colander or sieve and rinse. Return fruit to kettle, cover to twice its depth with cold water, and soak 8 to 10 hours, or over night. Longer than 12 hours destroys the flavor. Place the fruit over the fire in the water in which it was soaked, using cooker kettles. Add sugar at once, and more water, if necessary, as the liquid should cover the fruit about an inch before boiling begins. After boiling begins, the amount of liquid is not discernible as the fruit rises to the surface.

"The long period required to bring a large quantity of liquor to a boil frequently overcooks the lower portion. This may be avoided, and time in watching be saved, by draining off the cold sweetened liquid into another kettle, and bringing it to a quick boil. Skim and pour back over the cold drained fruit. Lift the fruit with a skimmer, so that the liquid flows beneath to the bottom of the kettle. Place over the fire; bring quickly to the boil, and boil only the time specified.

"Apricots, pitted plums and prunes should be boiled two minutes only, in a covered kettle; place in cooker six hours, or all night, over a kettle of boiling food or water, unless the quantity fills a large kettle. The same time is needed for peaches and prunes without pits; prunes with pits should be cooked five minutes. No soap stones should be used with fruits."

## A Home-Made Floor Polish

An excellent polish for hardwood floors may be made at home by putting 1 pint of turpentine into a jar and adding to it ½ pound of beeswax, cut into small pieces as possible. This should be put into a warm place where it will melt slowly, and may be stirred frequently with a slender stick. When thoroughly dissolved, rub a little on the floor with a flannel cloth and then polish with the usual floor polisher or pad. This may be used also for polishing tables. Care must be taken not to use too much of the polish, or the wood will become sticky and it will be difficult to get the desired result of a smooth even gloss.

## "Boudoir Negligee Sets

Among the dainty novelties offered for the girl's boudoir is a negligee set, which includes the negligee itself, a cap to match, a fancy tinted check-pillow, a drawing bag, and a pair of mules, all in the special combination of pale silk, ribbon and tiny flowers which may be chosen.

## Cream Color and Amethyst

"I've always liked purple and lavender and amethyst," said the girl in the soft duvety coat. "Nothing will induce me to pass unnoticed a shop window where there are purple things displayed. I simply have to stop and gloat over the delicious colorings and shimmerings and shadings. But, of all the tints, I prefer the real amethyst—like this coat, for instance. I've wanted an amethyst coat for a long time. Every time I've proposed buying it, some one has come in and said, 'Oh, no, not purple for you!' Each person declared it too somber or too old or a color which would not wear well. But the last time I needed a coat, I made my decision in advance; I was going to have it in amethyst, no matter what anyone said. I was the one who was going to wear it, and I knew that I would not tire of it. Fortunately, nobody could say that it was not becoming, because it is. I'm one of those nondescript persons who can wear practically any color. So, as you see, I bought my amethyst coat; I've worn it a great deal, consider that it is wearing well, and every moment that I've had it on it has been a joy to me. I like to look down at its lovely soft amethyst folds, and the long strips of the material which I wind sometimes around my neck seem softer and warmer and pleasanter to me just because of their friendly color. Why should we not surround ourselves, in our belongings and our clothes, with the colors which most appeal to us? Why mind what people say?"

"Then, recently, I've done another thing with purple which my friends insisted would be a failure," continued this enthusiastic young person. "I've made myself a purple room. Everywhere you go you will hear it said that purple in rooms is tiring, that it will not do. I entirely disregarded all this gabble about purple, and, when it lately came time to redecorate my room, I boldly announced that it was going to be done in purple. And, in spite of all the predictions of failure, all the vehement opposition or polite littings of disapproving eyebrows among my friends, I consider it a great success. After all, I am the one who should be pleased, too.

"This is how my room looks. It's a fairly good-sized room in an apartment, having two broad windows in a kind of little bay at one end. The woodwork and the ceiling are done in cream, and the wallpaper which I selected is just between the cream and the tan, with a tiny, indistinct self-toned pattern. My carpet rug is of amethyst, quite plain, but of the tint that makes it look like a little field of heather when the sun shines upon it. At the windows and covering my big armchair, I have a lovely printed linen, its background of exactly the same tint as the wall paper, the figures upon it—trees, impossible looking conventional flowers and even more improbable birds—done in soft green and amethyst with a touch of brown here and there. The curtains hang straight down at the sides, with a valance across the top; having the valance made it possible to use only one-half width of the material at either side of the window. The linen was very wide, you see. The under-curtains are simply of a plain cream net—quite ordinary. In my armchair, which is covered with the same printed linen, I have a little square pillow of plain amethyst silk.

"Being fond of the old-fashioned in furniture, I've been collecting a few old pieces which I am using in my room. I have an old secretary, picked up from the truck strewn about a second-hand furniture shop, which is now repolished so that it has become an excellent old piece. I have a rather good old bureau, and a little dressing-table between the windows; there are two old straight-backed rush-bottomed chairs and, over by the four-poster bed, stands a little square table which holds my reading-lamp. For the bed I bought one of the old tufted bedsprings. In precisely the right cream-colored linen for my room, the table cover is a miniature square of cream Russian linen embroidered with a bit in amethyst. My pictures are few, three or four old English Nash prints, in delicate colors, framed in rather a wide black frame with touches of gold. There isn't much in the room, as you can see; I like to have only the necessary pieces of furniture in my room. I dislike things to be cluttered, and I never leave articles about just because they've been given to me and I ought to use them somehow. These I offer for sale at the suffrage fair, or give away or burn—anything so that I may be rid of them. I'm obliged to admit that the cupboard, part of my secretary is even at this moment stuffed full of a miscellaneous collection of these things, which I would not allow to remain where they would spoil the effect of my room. Oh, there's one more thing which I've added lately—a nice old warming-pan which stands in a corner of the room! And that's absolutely everything there is in my amethyst room. Do you think you'd like it? Come out and see."

## Orange Jelly (of Sweet Oranges)

One ounce gelatine, dissolved in 1 pint boiling water; then add ½ pound sugar, and 6 or 8 lumps which have been rubbed on the rind of the washed oranges. The juice of 8 oranges and 1 lemon to be added, and pour into a mold which has been filled with cold water till required.

## Toasts to Suit All Tastes

Oyster Toast—This is an excellent and quickly prepared oyster luncheon dish. To 1 cup of oysters add ½ cup of the oyster liquor and cook until the oysters are plump. Add this to 1 pint of milk and heat, but do not allow it to boil. If preferred, this may be thickened by adding 1 or 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a little of the milk, taking care to make it smooth. Season to taste and add a small piece of butter about the size of a walnut. Pour over hot slices of buttered toast and serve immediately. This quantity is enough for four large slices of toast or five smaller ones.

Surprise Toast—Remove skins and slice enough cold sausages to cover as many slices of toast as one wishes to serve. Into a saucepan put 6 tablespoons of tomato sauce, 2 tablespoons of boiled rice, ½ teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper; bring to boiling point. Cover the hot toast with the pieces of sausage, cut thin, and pour the tomato and rice over it. If the toast has had a chance to cool, set it in the oven a moment to heat, then serve immediately.

Salmon Toast—Drain 1 can of salmon, remove skin and bones and shred into small pieces. Make a white sauce by mixing in a saucepan 1 tablespoon of butter melted, and 2 tablespoons of flour and adding gradually 2 cups of milk. When thick, add the salmon, or, if the can is a large one, as much as is wished, reserving the rest for salad. Have ready a sufficient number of hot buttered slices of toast to serve the family; pour over them the creamed salmon and serve at once. Shredded codfish may be substituted for the salmon.

Combination Toast—Clean and cut into small pieces enough mushrooms to make 2 cupsful. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan over the fire and add the mushrooms. Let them sauté about 5 minutes. In another pan put 1 cup of purée of tomatoes; let it come to the boiling point, then set it on the back of the stove and let it cook gently for 5 minutes. Cut the crust from 6 slices of bread, brown it nicely on both sides, butter well and pour the mushrooms over it. Then pour over all the tomato purée, which has been well seasoned with pepper and salt and a dash of onion salt. A little chopped parsley sprinkled over all is an attractive garnish.

Breakfast Sandwiches—Prepare bread as for French toast, cutting off the crusts, if preferred. Beat 2 eggs until light and add a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Mix with 1 cup of milk. Dip the slices of bread in this and cook or sauté in butter until well browned on both sides. Cover half of the slices with orange marmalade or any jam preferred and put the other slices over these, sandwich fashion. Be careful not to cut the bread too thick and serve the sandwiches as soon as prepared.

Another Rarebit Recipe—This may be served on toasted bread or crack-

ers, according to choice or convenience. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in saucepan or chafing dish—for this can easily be made right on the table—and add to it 1 pound of plain American cheese, as fresh as possible, cut into little pieces, and season with 1 teaspoon of mustard, ½ teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of black pepper and a dash of cayenne; the seasoning should be thoroughly blended before adding. Stir the cheese and seasoning constantly while pouring in ¾ of a cup of rich milk or thin cream, into which 1 egg has been beaten. Serve on toast or crackers as soon as thick and smooth.

## Slipper Transformation

White kid slippers which have been cleaned as often as possible, but which, although dingy, are not yet worn out, may be made as good as new by painting over with gold paint. This should be done with a soft paint brush, taking care to have the strokes even. If one prefers silver slippers, silver paint can be used equally well.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## "The Things That Are More Excellent"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE majority of mankind the world—their world—is made up of things, little things generally, and hardly one in a hundred ever dreams of looking below the surface of these things to try and discover the ideas which produce them. Indeed to many the mere notion of dealing with ideas at all, of leaving the concrete for the abstract, is fraught with alarm, for where might not such a course lead them? They are content with routine, routine is safe and familiar, and does not make too great a demand upon courage or endurance. For does not the crowd follow routine? So let us go to church on Sunday, and to business on Monday with the crowd, and do not let us be troubled with too much thinking. Thus has the world argued and acted for centuries, and has paid little heed to the voices which have tried to wake it from its morose sleep; here and there a moral avalanche has fallen, or a mental earthquake has swallowed up a portion of humanity, but the after-effects, though possibly far-reaching, have come about so gradually that routine has been changed almost unperceptibly, and then only in externals, not in fundamentals.

Suddenly, however, almost without warning to the multitude, a new flood has overtaken not a corner of, but almost half the world, and has swept away routine, "that dull, punctilious god," as a modern poet has called it. In its relentless course, and for the first time in their lives multitudes of people are brought face to face with the stern issues which force them to ask themselves, What are we all living for; of what use am I; what can I do that is worth anything? It is true that in innumerable cases fresh opportunities of work have presented themselves, and the old commonplace, comfortable, or even sordid life is already recognized as being far less desirable than the organized, disciplined activity of the new conditions, but this can

necessarily be only temporary, and then will come the question, How is life, with its old anchorages gone forever, to be adjusted to the changed circumstances?

There remain, however, undisturbed by any cataclysms, "the things that are more excellent." These "things," it is beginning to be acknowledged, must of necessity be ideas, for only ideas can endure above and beyond the wreck of mundane spheres. The more ideas a man has, the more does his generation and its successors benefit by the action of those ideas on concrete facts, on the wheels of commerce, of social life, of study, in a wonderful way. By this means many who have been content to live in a world composed wholly of material objects, pursuits and pleasures, are being aroused to see that what has been degrading, or even merely inane, in their old way of life, is really very dull and unsatisfying, and that there is a whole universe of ideas, fresh, interesting and joyous, just at hand. William Watson speaks of "the things that are more excellent" as—

"The grace of friendship—mind and heart

Linked with their fellow heart and mind;

The sense of oneness with our kind;

The thirst to know and understand—"

Anyone who has some practical knowledge of and experience in Christian Science, sees clearly that what is happening, though it is called a war affecting certain countries, is really an upheaval in mental, moral, and physical conditions, which is affecting the whole of the civilized world's thinking in greater or lesser degree, and that all values, social, civil, economic, educational, political and religious, are being weighed in the balance. This may be expressed more briefly in the question, Shall civilization progress from this point on the material plane, or on the spiritual?

That the things that are more excellent are to be found in the way of spiritual understanding is generally recognized, though reluctantly admitted, and all the efforts toward freedom, justice, temperance, peace, and tolerance, are symptoms of the wider acknowledgment of these things.

To the thinker, the one important question, and one that involves all the others, is, What will the religion of the future generations be? For on that depends the character of the world's thinking and actions.

Hitherto all nations have worshipped a concept of God differing in degree but not in kind. A concept embracing good and evil, love and hate, life and death, in one Being, and as a very natural result of this entirely illogical apprehension of the eternal cause, each nation has accepted the good, the love, for itself, and the evil, the hate, for its enemies. It is obvious that no peace or justice or freedom can be found on such a basis, nor can the things that are more excellent flourish in such an atmosphere. The only possible basis for a universal understanding is a universal recognition of and obedience to one God, who is good only, and whose being and power are expressed in Love and Life, and in whom is "no darkness at all."

Of the results of such recognition Mrs. Eddy writes on page 340 of Science and Health: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." (Exodus xx. 3.) The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science. It inculcates the tri-unity of God, Spirit, Mind; it signifies that man shall have no other spirit or mind but God, eternal good, and that all men shall have one Mind. The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—what ever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed.' Are not these, indeed, "the things that are more excellent," worth praying for, working for, and living for?

### Evening Sky

Nature gives beauty day by day on through the round of years. Endless variety, no two stars, no two sunsets, alike. This evening there is a pale blue sky with light golden clouds shading upward into purple, and downward into flame color at the horizon. Color after color taking on new shades, changing so rapidly that the eye scarce delights in one ere another is there, passing from warm and vivid light into calm violet, and at last, with one white star, into the full glory of night. And as the light fades, the river shines tranquilly through the trees a mirror of silver.—Ingram Crockett.

### Peasant Costumes in the Tyrol

"This whole subject of peasant costumes is a matter for some special thought," William D. McCracken declares in his "Fair Land of Tyrol." "In spite of all the well-meant efforts which have been made, costumes are bound to disappear. As intercommunication grows more frequent between different parts of the great earth, the sense of the unity of the human race also leads people to wear very much the same sort of clothes. . . . The peasants of the Tyrol, and elsewhere, as they come into contact with the great world outside begin to feel the very natural desire to be like other people, and this desire leads them by degrees to discard their costumes for a style of clothes more commonly worn. The process is everywhere about the same. First the

costumes are put off from work days to Sundays, then from Sundays to special festivals, and finally their use drops off altogether. . . . Those visitors who bewail the change of dress may console themselves with the reflection that as a rule the peasant costumes of today are not of peasant origin at all, for as a matter of fact, they generally represent obsolete and discarded fashions of the town.

"The process by which the peasants learned to adopt some special town fashion for their own has been described by Dr. Steub somewhat as follows: 'At long intervals, some period of special well-being, or some sudden stir among the peasants would induce them to spend an unusual amount of money on themselves. They naturally

desired to have new clothes also. They bought largely of the prevailing fashion of the day, and withdrew into their mountain valleys, to perpetuate that fashion from father to son, and mother to daughter. The fashions in the town might change, but the peasants kept on with the old for generations, until a new era of prosperity induced them to invest once more in a different style of clothes. . . .

"It is doubtful, however, whether such a process could be carried on in our day when almost every nook and cranny of the Alps has been placed in communication with the wide, wide world of fashion."

"The difference between the peasant costumes of various valleys, of course, is due to the fact that such costumes have been adopted at different times and represent different fashions."

"The jacket of the men of Meran, for example, had been derived from the time of the Thirty Years' War. At the beginning of the last century a still more ancient costume could be seen at Kastelruth. It consisted of a gray pointed cap, a large ruffe, short red jacket, yellow breeches, and white stockings. This is about the costume of the modern German Hanswurst, or clown, and was a regular soldier's uniform, as seen in pictures dating from the second half of the Sixteenth Century. So, too, until quite recently, the women of the Lower Inn Valley wore high hats exactly like the silk hats of civilized man. Defregger has painted this headgear many times in his pictures. The high hat among the peasant women was merely a belated fashion, taken from the townswomen of an earlier date."

"The culmination of costume in Meran was reached by the Saltner, the watchman of the vineyards, who was still to be seen some years ago in all his glory. His name was Teutonized from Latin saltarius, literally a forerunner, but by implication, also, guardian of any kind of field, pasture or vineyard. He was made to look like a bandit, and to act as a scarecrow for birds, and especially for boys. He was, unfortunately, also used by mothers and nurses, to frighten their charges into obedience. He wore a leather jacket and leather breeches, a three-cornered hat, decorated with cock's feathers, some squirrel's tails, fox tails, and Gamsbarten. In his hand he carried a rusty halberd."

—Edith Dart.

### Venice

The waters lap low,  
As we go, as we go,  
Toward the lagoon  
'Neath the young crescent moon.  
Dim palaces show,  
As we go, as we go,  
Marble lintel, facade,  
In the evening's soft shade.  
The western skies low,  
As we go, as we go,  
Hold sunset's last flush,  
Rose, lilac, and blush.



A Wide Outlook Near Rolla, Missouri—In the Ozark Region Penetrated by De Soto

When Henry Schoolcraft, geologist and ethnologist, made his expedition to the Ozarks, it was his delight to follow wherever he knew De Soto had gone three centuries before. His journal includes this description:

"The region of the Ozark range of mountain development is one of singular features, and no small attractions. It exhibits a vast and elevated tract of horizontal and sedimentary strata, extending for hundreds of miles north and south. This range is broken up into high cliffs, often wonderful to behold, which form the inclosing walls of river valleys. The Arkansas itself forces its way through,

about the center of the range. The Washita marks its southern boundary. The St. Francis and the Maramec, at the mouth of the former of which De Soto landed, constitute its northern limits. The junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi may be said to be its extreme northern development. The Missouri, from the influx of the Osage, is pushed northward by the Ozark range. It rests, on the south, upon the primitive granites, slates, and quartz rock of Washita. The celebrated Hot Springs issue from it. The long-noted mines of Missouri, which once set opinion in France in a blaze, extend from its northeastern

flanks. The primitive sienites and hornblende rock of the sources of the St. Francis and Grand rivers support it. The Unica or White River, the Strawberry, Spring River, Current and Black rivers, descend from it, and join the Mississippi. The Great and Little Osage, and the Gasconade, flow into the Missouri. . . . It is not less than two hundred miles in breadth. No part of the central regions of the Mississippi exhibits such a variety in its geological constituents, or such a striking mineralogical development."

"Through these Alpine ranges De Soto roved with his army, making an

outward and inward expedition into regions which must have presented unnumbered hardships and discouragements. . . . To add to these natural obstacles he was opposed by fierce savage tribes who rushed upon him from every glen and defile, and met him in the open grounds. . . . His successor in the command, Moscoso, once more marched entirely through the southern Ozarks, and reached the buffalo plains beyond them. Such energy and feats of daring had never been displayed in North America; and the wonder is at its highest, after beholding the wild and rough mountains, cliffs, glens, and torrents, over which the marches must have been made."

### Dickens and the French Revolution

In "Criticisms and Appreciations," G. K. Chesterton speaks of the genius which enabled Dickens to write "A Tale of Two Cities."

"It is necessary thus to insist that Dickens never understood the Continent, because only thus can we appreciate the really remarkable thing he did in 'A Tale of Two Cities.' It is

necessary to feel, first of all, the fact that to him London was the center of the universe. He did not understand at all the real sense in which Paris is the capital of Europe. . . .

He had never felt (as an Englishman can feel) that he was an Athenian before he was a Londoner, yet with all this against him he did this astonishing thing. He wrote a book about two cities, one of which he understood; the other he did not understand. And his description of the city he did not know is almost better than his description of the city he did know. This is the entrance of the unquestionable thing about Dickens: the thing called genius; the thing which everyone has to talk about directly and distinctly because no one knows what it is. . . . yet there is one circumstance which does render important the fact that 'A Tale of Two Cities' is one of the later works of Dickens. This fact is the fact of his dependence upon another of the great writers of the Victorian era. And it is in connection with this that we can best see the truth of which I have been speaking; the truth that his actual ignorance of France went with amazing intuitive perception of the truth about it."

"Dickens was inspired to the study of the French Revolution and to the writing of a romance about it by the example and influence of Carlyle. Thomas Carlyle undoubtedly rediscovered for Englishmen the revolution that was at the back of all their policies and reforms. It is an entertaining side joke that the French Revolution should have been discovered for Britons by the only British writer who did not really believe in it. Nevertheless the most authoritative and the most recent critics on that great renaissance agree in considering Carlyle's

work one of the most searching and detailed power. Carlyle had read a great deal about the French Revolution. Dickens had read nothing at all except Carlyle. Carlyle was a man who collected his ideas by the careful collation of documents and the verification of references. Dickens was a man who collected his ideas from loose hints in the streets, and those always the same streets: as I have said, he was the citizen of one city. Carlyle was in his way learned; Dickens was in every way ignorant. Dickens was an Englishman cut off from France; Carlyle was a Scotsman historically connected with France. And yet, when all this is said, and certified, Dickens is more right than Carlyle. Dickens' French Revolution is probably more like the real French Revolution than Carlyle's. . . . Dickens knew less of the Revolution but he had more of it. When Dickens attacked abuses, he battered them down with exactly that sort of cheery and quite one-sided satisfaction with which the French mob battered down the Bastille."

"No one can fail to notice this deep difference between Dickens and Carlyle, whom he avowedly copied. . . . The French Revolution was a much simpler world than Carlyle could understand, for Carlyle was subtle and not simple. Dickens could understand it, for he was simple and not subtle."

### Every Morning

May every morning seem to say, there's something happy on the way. God sends love to you.—Henry Van Dyke.

### Rules of Eloquence

To feel your subject thoroughly and to speak without fear, are the only rules of eloquence.—Goldsmith.

### A School of Design

John Ruskin writing, in "The Two Paths," on the influence of surroundings on the workers in a great city, describes first the daily view of Rochdale by a modern Englishman, and the daily view of Pisa by an Italian medieval architect. Here is the description of Pisa:

"On each side of a bright river, he saw rise a line of brighter palaces, arched and pillared and inlaid with deep red porphyry, and with serpentine; along the quays before their gates were riding troops of knights, noble in face and form, dazzling in crest and shield; horse and man one labyrinth of quaint color and gleaming light—the purple, and silver, and scarlet fringes flowing over the strong limbs and clashing mail, like sea-waves over rocks at sunset. Opening on each side from the river were gardens, courts, and cloisters; long successions of white pillars among wreaths of vine; leaping of fountains through buds of pomegranate and orange; and still along the garden paths, and under and through the

crimson of the pomegranate shadows, moving slowly, groups of the fairest women that Italy ever saw—fairest, because purest and thoughtfulest; trained in all high knowledge, as in all courteous art—in dance, in song, in sweet wit, in lofty learning, in loftier courage, in loftiest love—able alike to cheer, to enchant, or save. . . . Above all this scenery of . . . human life, rose dome and bell-tower, burning with white alabaster and gold; beyond dome and bell-tower the slopes of mighty hills, hoary with olive; far in the north, above a purple sea of peaks of solemn Apennine, the clear, sharp-cloven Carrara mountains sent up their steadfast flames of marble summit into amber sky; the great sea itself, scorching with the expanse of light, stretching from their feet to the Gorgonian isles; and over all these, ever present, near or far—seen through the leaves of vine, or imagined with all its march of clouds in the Arno's stream, or set with its depth of blue . . .—that untroubled and sacred sky."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Orange and the Green

ONLY as the world understands that the Irish question is a religious question, will it understand the difficulty which surrounds any attempt to settle it. You cannot exterminate sectarian bitterness by an act of Parliament, any more than you can produce religious unity by political means. What is preventing the extension of Home Rule to Ireland today is not the action of Great Britain, it is the religious rift in Ireland itself.

It is not necessary here to go into the question of how that rift arose. It is not necessary to go into the question of the shameful mismanagement of Ireland in the past. It is, however, necessary to insist on the fact that North Eastern Ireland is as emphatically Protestant as the rest of the country is emphatically Roman Catholic. Now the Protestants of North Eastern Ulster decline, in their own words, to be handed over to the Roman Catholic population of the rest of Ireland. They are conscious that the great taxable area of Ireland lies essentially in and around Belfast. They are conscious that they have built up a successful school system in that part of the country, which is distinct from the school system of the other provinces. And, rightly or wrongly, they fear both undue taxation and interference with their school system even more than they fear the domination of the majority in other acts and ways.

It was perfectly certain, in these circumstances, that the Home Rule Bill, passed by Mr. Asquith's government, in the teeth of the opposition of Protestant Ulster, could only be put into force at the expense of something like civil war, and so there grew up side by side the Carson army and the Southern volunteers. The Carson army went to the front the moment the great war was declared, but it went on the distinct understanding that the Home Rule question was not to be finally settled until the war was over. A tacit agreement has, accordingly, operated throughout the whole body politic of the United Kingdom, to the effect that the status quo ante bellum should be maintained until the declaration of peace. Wherever a parliamentary seat has been declared vacant, a member of the party previously holding that seat has been returned without opposition, except from independent members by the agreement, and undeterred by the patriotic sense which dictated it. Thus, it was fully understood that Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill was to be hung up until the end of the war, and that the Carson army, in proceeding to Flanders, did not leave behind it a closed political question. Now it cannot be pretended that the recruiting in Roman Catholic Ireland has been anything like on a level with the recruiting in Protestant Ireland. Nevertheless the Roman Catholic soldiers have done magnificent work for the Empire, though not more magnificent work than the Protestant regiments. When, consequently, it was proposed that the unwritten agreement should be broken, and that the Home Rule Bill should be made operative immediately, the Protestant minority unquestionably felt that the proposal was a breach of faith. It is quite true, as was pointed out, during the debate on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, that the Roman Catholic regiments of Ireland have been fighting the battle of the Empire in the same splendid way with which they fought it in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and with which they have fought it in Asia, in Africa, or wherever the demand has been made, but it must be remembered that they have not been fighting it any more loyally than the Orange regiments, and that the South has certainly not responded to the call of the country in anything like the proportion of the North. Therefore it is impossible not to think that it would have been wiser to have obeyed the ancient maxim to let sleeping dogs lie, than to have raised the question in the motion which Mr. T. P. O'Connor introduced into the House of Commons, on Wednesday last.

It is perfectly true, as was insisted upon by Mr. Lloyd George, that Ireland can have Home Rule tomorrow, if the Home Rule party will agree to exclude the Protestant counties, and there is a large body of public opinion which is convinced that the unwillingness of the Home Rule Party to consent to this exclusion, is calculated to arouse and perpetuate the very fears which have caused the exclusion to be demanded by the Protestant minority. No secret at all is made by this body of opinion, and it is a body of opinion which cannot be ignored, no matter how wrong it may be, that the real objection to the exclusion of the North Eastern counties, is not the homogeneity of the kingdom, but essentially a desire to break up the school system in those counties. It is quite natural that the Home Rule Party should object to the blot on the scutcheon, in other words, to the retention of a pale in the country, subject to Great Britain, and not to Dublin. But it has been pointed out, again and again, that the easiest thing in the world would be for Home Rule Ireland to accept the pale, and to set to work to prove the injustice of Protestant Ulster's suspicion, by acting in such a way as to win the confidence of Ulster, and cause it to desire the abolition of the pale, instead of hardening its determination to maintain it.

It is all very well for the Home Rule Party to demand Home Rule for the whole of Ireland, but unless the Home Rule Party wishes to celebrate the restoration of a national parliament in Dublin, with a civil war with North Eastern Ulster, capable of injecting untold bitterness into the future relations of the various provinces, it is difficult to see how its desire is to be gratified. The Irish Parliamentary party demanded, on Wednesday last, that Home Rule at once be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the island, but the Irish Parliamentary party did not explain to the Prime Minister how this was to be done, and the unity of the nation preserved. If Mr. Asquith recoiled from doing it, previous to the war, in a time of profound peace, how would

Mr. Redmond set to work to achieve his end in an era of war? The opponents of the measure do not hesitate to declare that the anxiety of the Home Rule Party is to get Home Rule established whilst the Carson army is employed in France, and that it wishes this brought about by reason of the fact that an enormously larger percentage of Ulstermen have gone to the front than men from the other provinces. It is quite true, it is argued by those who view the matter this way, that the Home Rule battalions have fought magnificently for the Empire, but it is equally true that when the Empire was engaged in its desperate battle for existence, a portion of the men who are now demanding Home Rule organized a rebellion, in concert with the enemies of the country, in the course of which they burned down a large part of their own capital, and caused the deaths of several hundreds of their fellow countrymen.

The question, therefore, is raised whether, in view of all these circumstances, the Parliamentary party is wise in proposing that the unwritten agreement should be terminated, and that the suspended Home Rule Bill should immediately become law. The proposal was bound to result, as it has resulted, in the strongest opposition, not of England, not of Scotland, not of Wales, but of a minority of Ireland, which demands whether this proposal is the reward of the recent Sinn Féin rebellion.

### The Government Objects

Pocahontas and New River semibituminous coal, used by the United States Navy, steamship companies, factories, schools, and so on, because of its high value for the production of steam, was purchasable, under former contracts, and until three years ago, at \$1.25 a ton. This figure allowed a fair profit, but, considering the increased cost of production, incidental to wage and other advances, the United States Government and others concerned were willing to accede, without protest, to an increase of 25 cents a ton. The coal companies and their selling agents, however, it is alleged, were not disposed to be reasonable. Quite the contrary. They did not stop until, at a meeting held in the Hotel Waldorf, in New York, last January, they raised the contract price per ton to \$3.

Then the Government objected, and undertook to bring the producers and handlers to task. As a result, 108 corporations and sixty-four individuals engaged in the trade have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, in New York, under counts charging them with having violated the Sherman law by conspiring to fix arbitrarily the price of the commodity named.

It is interesting to follow the discoveries made and the figures revealed through the Government inquiry. The total production by the alleged combination of corporations and individuals, embraced in the general term of "trust," is 22,000,000 tons annually. Therefore, the increase means an apparent addition of \$38,000,000 to the gain of the combination. If the 25-cent advance shall be admitted as reasonable, and allowed in the computation, the Government holds that \$34,000,000 of the gain mentioned represents net extortion.

It is worth while to consider the relation of the penalty to the offense in this instance. If the Government is right in its contention that the sum of \$34,000,000 has been taken by these coal operators illegally from consumers, the Government itself included, then, after paying the total of the maximum fines which the law provides shall be imposed on conviction, or \$5000 fine in the case of each individual and corporation, the "trust" would still be ahead \$33,130,000. Of course, imprisonment also is provided for as a possibility; but prison sentences in such cases are too rare to be considered.

What the general public is most interested in is, whether the Federal Government, finding itself so severely bitten, will hereafter manifest a deeper interest in the complaints of private victims of extortion. In the event of war, the Government would probably not hesitate, for an instant, to take control of the product of the coal mines, and fix what it would regard as reasonable compensation for it. The Government would then be directly, and to a degree selfishly, concerned in the maintenance of reasonable prices for coal. Will it not some time see, or will not the people cause it to see, that imposition, extortion, dishonesty, injustice, are evils that, if tolerated anywhere, cannot be confined to any particular level? Though they may seem only to affect the individual or the small concern at the beginning, they are certain to work upward, through all the strata of society, until they become a menace to government itself.

### Italy and the War

ALTHOUGH it is a matter of common knowledge that the cooperation of Italy, in the prosecution of the war, is now fuller and more whole-hearted than at any earlier time since that nation entered the great struggle, in the May of 1915, there are certain phases of her attitude which still occasion doubt among people unfamiliar with the inner history of Italian politics. Foremost amongst these occasions for doubt is the attitude of official Italy towards M. Venizelos. It is a well-known fact that, for some time, the Italian Government refrained from associating itself fully with the Allied policy towards Greece; and the Italian press, which is under rigid official supervision, is never weary of warning the United Kingdom against its "sentimental enthusiasm" for "the Cretan," and declaring that, by adopting this attitude, it is acting contrary to the highest interests of Greece.

The reason for all this is not far to seek. Italy has ambitions in Epirus which a strong and united Greece might seriously endanger, but, a weak and disunited Greece would, in Italian official opinion, almost certainly insure. It is, however, from first to last official Italy which takes this attitude. The Italian people have always shown themselves generous in such cases. During the Balkan wars, there never was any doubt as to which side the Italian people were on, and during that strange period when Italy and Austria-Hungary stood side by side to oppose Serbian ambition for a port on the Adriatic, the Italian press and people were in open conflict with the

authorities on the matter. It was much the same when, in the early days of Italy's participation in the present war, Italy failed to come to the help of Montenegro and Serbia, hard pressed by Austria, when a vigorous blow from over the Adriatic might have saved the situation. As to the popular attitude, today, on the Greek question, it is by no means easy to form an estimate. It is by no means easy, that is to say, to get, as one writer has put it, "behind the Italian press to the heart of the Italian people"; but it is to be suspected that there is no more sympathy with an ungenerous policy, today, in Italy, than there has been at any previous time in recent years.

Viewed impartially, it is not of course a question of sides. It might be a legitimate matter of opinion for anyone whether King Constantine or M. Venizelos were most deserving of support; but the policy which supports Peter and opposes Paul, with the sole object of ultimately robbing them both, has nothing to be said for it from any point of view. It is specially welcome, therefore, to find that, even in the ranks of official Italy, the changing character of the war is causing such a policy to fall steadily into the background, or to be entirely abandoned.

### The Poet Scout

JOHN WALLACE CRAWFORD, a plainsman contemporary with "Buffalo Bill," "Wild Bill," "Texas Jack," and "California Joe," known familiarly from the '60s down as "Captain Jack," or the "Poet Scout," was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, and claimed direct lineage, on his maternal side, from Sir William Wallace. When the lad was about four his father emigrated to America; later the wife and mother followed. The father, having contracted habits which unfitted him for his responsibilities, Mrs. Crawford set about making her own way, and soon was able to bring her four young children to Minersville, Pa. This bit of family history is not without important bearing on the career of the man who gave up all of his later years to the work of reclaiming wayward youths, and who numbered a membership of 35,000 in his juvenile total abstinence organization, "The Boy Heroes of the World." He often recalled how, at the close of a hard day's march during Custer's campaign on the Yellowstone, while the officers were sitting around the camp fire trying to extract some warmth from the smoldering brushwood, one of them produced from his saddlebags a canteen of liquor, and, with the remark, "This is the soldier's best friend," passed it to him. Declining to partake of it, the officer whose sociable advance had been discouraged, with several of his comrades, demanded an explanation. "That stuff you are drinking," said the Poet Scout, "robbed me of a good father, made him forget his own flesh and blood, and changed him from a man to a brute. This is not my only reason; I promised my mother that I would never touch liquor. I regard that as a sacred vow, gentlemen. I have never known the taste of alcohol; I do not intend to know it."

For years Captain Jack's lines were thrown among perhaps the most careless characters in all America, yet he held firm to his pledge. In the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving under General Hartranft, afterward Governor of that State. At the Battle of Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864, he was among the wounded. Recovering, he rejoined his regiment and served until again wounded at Petersburg, Va., near the close of the war. It was through the recommendations of Generals Hartranft and Sherman that he was introduced to military life on the Western border. One of the first white men to enter the Black Hills, he was instrumental in the founding of Custer City, Gayville, and Spearfish, in the Dakotas, and was one of the original projectors of Deadwood. In the Indian campaign of 1876 he was second in command of General Crook's scouts, and superseded Buffalo Bill as chief scout on Aug. 24 of the same year. Colonel Cody having resigned to enter a theatrical venture.

A man of very fine physique, wearing his mass of jet-black hair long, and appearing in the costume of a scout, he was a picturesque figure. He had the reputation of being one of the finest horsemen on the frontier, and as a courier he won high distinction. Among his famous rides was one accomplished in July, 1876, when he rode from Medicine Bow, on the Union Pacific, to the Rose Bud and Little Big Horn, a distance of nearly 400 miles, in five days. It was his ability as a courier that prevented him from being involved in the Custer Massacre. He was on his way, after a long journey, to rejoin Custer's command when the disaster occurred. Like Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, and in fact all of the successful plainsmen of his time, Captain Jack possessed the faculty of winning the friendship and confidence of the Indians. Among the chiefs who most admired the handsome and dashing white scout was Oura, the Ute. The cognomen, "Poet Scout," came to him from the fact that he possessed naturally a talent for verse writing. It cannot be said that he produced any poetry of real merit, but he wrote many "pieces" that appealed to the early Western frontiersmen. Strange to say, he took greater pride in his reputation as a versifier than in his fame as a scout and warrior.

When all had become quiet on the Rosebud and Little Big Horn, when the Sioux had been driven into Canada or inclosed in reservations, when Crook and Terry and Merritt had completed their task, when the Dakotas felt the inflow of settlers, and were already clamoring for political division and statehood, the occupation of the scout was gone, and Captain Jack, like Buffalo Bill, was constrained to find other employment. This was provided by the Government in the detective service of the Department of Justice. From his plainsman days, when he encountered many correspondents in the Indian campaigns, he had manifested a striking fondness for newspaper men, and this sentiment was reciprocated. In Chicago, through several years, he was a regular and always a welcome visitor at the Press Club, where he loved to recall, with the "old timers," the days when the West was young.

Captain Jack Crawford was not without ability as a speaker, and it should be said of this last of a remarkable group of plainsmen that he devoted whatever talent he

possessed as a lecturer, and he was always interesting, to the moral elevation of his auditors. Temperate and religious, he had opportunities, because of his appeal to the hero-worshipping multitudes, to do good, and he did not neglect such occasions.

### Notes and Comments

IN a letter to Senator Overman of North Carolina, Admiral Dewey is credited, by the person who was nearest him, as having said: "I have been in the Navy sixty-two years, and have served under many Secretaries of the Navy, but Secretary Daniels is the best Secretary we have ever had, and has done more for the Navy than any other. I am amazed by his knowledge of technical matters. He has studied profoundly, and his opinion is founded on close observation." What we would all like to know is, just how the critics of Secretary Daniels are going to get around that.

THERE can be no doubt that Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the new film censor in the United Kingdom, has taken an immense stride in the estimation of the young people of the country as the result of his recent speech in London. When a man is found discerning enough to advocate the teaching of geography by means of the cinematograph, and to declare boldly that the day is not far distant when every public school will use the cinematograph to educate the child—well, the opinion, in certain circles, is that "grown-ups" are at last learning sense.

NATHANIEL DWIGHT, in his "Geography of the World," wrote thus of the people of California: "They do not care to publish the natural advantages of their country, lest other nations should be induced to visit it." No aspersion is hereby cast either on the Californians or on Mr. Dwight, for his geography was published in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, and customs change in the course of a century and a quarter.

A FAMOUS French paper published an article, recently, in which a review of the Olympians of Mt. Parnassus showed a quite amazingly general ignorance of Latin. But this ignorance seems to have been a little overdrawn. Fabre, the entomologist, had, it appears, a passion for Virgil, and he needed no translation to aid him in its indulgence. Pierre Loti wrote in Latin, and Virgilian fashion, of a bee imprisoned in the calyx of a flower by the fingers of a child.

AS FOR Shakespeare, opposed to Ben Jonson's testimony is that of John Aubrey, who wrote, in 1681, that Shakespeare knew some Latin, and was a schoolmaster in his youth. Yet all this is not to say that the case against Latin in education has not good grounds for its arguments. Who would, for instance, have dreamed that Corart, the first "secrétaire perpétuel" of the French Academy, a man famous for his fine literary taste, had no Latin? De Gourmont affirms it, and he himself was a member of a Latin league. But the Latin question, he admits, left him "perplexed."

IT is impossible to see how Seattle and Prince Rupert can enlist the undivided attention of the two English-speaking nations of North America at this particular time. Moreover, considering the present demand for fish, the number of fish there are still in the ocean, and how much better it is for people of common origin, common ties, common aspirations, and common ideals to fish together in unity, Seattle and Prince Rupert should adjust their little differences as best they can, and let the rest of the United States and Canada think of something more pressing and more serious.

IT SHOULD do no harm if, now and then, the mass of the people of a great city take a compliment to themselves. Consider, for example, the case of the telephone users of New York. According to the manager of the service in that community, the number of telephone calls in a day "reaches almost unbelievable figures." The calls come from all manner of persons, and a large percentage of them being important and urgent, a delay of a few seconds is sometimes trying. But in only one instance has it been necessary to deprive a subscriber of an instrument because of his continued exhibitions of bad manners and bad temper. This is a thing of which New York can afford to feel proud. And New York does not stand alone in this respect. The way Boston people smile while "strap-hanging" is more wonderful still.

THE gourd does not usually lend itself to romance, yet, now and then, it has been recalled, by people of poetic tendencies, in connection with the well sweep and the old oaken bucket. However, there is said to be, in the possession of a family in Palmyra, Mo., a gourd that was sent, two hundred years ago, from Jamestown, Va., to England, filled with the seeds of a plant peculiar to that colony, and that was returned, a little later, refilled with the seed of English flowers. More than a hundred years ago, when the westward migration began, the family carried the gourd to their new home beyond the Mississippi.

THERE is a law in Ohio for the protection of the song bird; the law for the protection of the game bird is not so strict. Those who would preserve the quail from extinction, however, have had him classed as a bobwhite, and this brings him under the song-bird classification. The bobwhite, considered from a musical point of view, is, of course, no lark, or linnet, or thrush, or canary, but he makes too glad some a sound in summer eventide to be silenced because he is sometimes a quail.

THE value of advertising is again exemplified in a wholly unexpected and remarkable way. A former resident of Missouri who, it is related, thought the Southwest would suit him better, was walking beside a railroad track in Arizona when he picked up a lead pencil that was lying between the rails. It bore the advertisement of a Missouri real-estate dealer. The circumstance gave the wanderer such a yearning for home that he immediately returned, and bought a farm from the man who had sent the lead pencil forth on its mission of publicity.